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Korean Affairs Report

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6 MARCH 1987

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

SOUTH KOREAN GOVERNMENT LEADERSHIP ASSAILED

No Tae-u's Political Program Criticized

SK250825 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0816 GMT 25 Jan 87

[Text] Pyongyang January 25 (KCNA)--No Tae-u, who is a representative member of the "Democratic Justice Party", a private political party of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan, made public "political programme till the transfer of power" at a press conference on January 22. This reveals the intention of the "DJP" for a long-term office, says a signed commentary of NODONG SINMUN today.

It continues:

No Tae-u said "convinced" that people fully understand the "parliamentary cabinet system", the "DJP" considers debate on it to be "no more important".

In defiance of voters' demand and the assertion of the opposition parties for the "constitutional amendment" aimed at direct presidential election", the "DJP" is going to impose its "parliamentary cabinet system" upon them while jabbering about the "agreed constitutional revision". It cannot but be a self-righteous way of thinking and despotism mocking the public.

He also said that the "system of election of assemblymen" closely related to the "enforcement of the parliamentary cabinet system" would "supplement" the present "election law" to ensure "fair election procedure".

The present "law of election of assemblymen" is an evil law by which the ruling party can occupy an overwhelming majority mechanically at the "national assembly" by selecting one-third of "assemblymen" without election. There will be no change even after supplements are made to the present "election law" which can be tampered by it any time.

No Tae-u blared that the "constitutional revision plan" would provide for "activating" the press, giving more human rights and "supplementing" the basic rights. It is a foolish and ridiculous empty talk to prattle about the

freedom of the press and more human rights, while leaving the fascist evil laws including the "national security law" and suppressive system as they are.

He gibbered about "self-restraint", supporting the utterances of the puppet Chon Tu-hwan that he will not hesitate to make an "important decision" when the political programme is not carried out smoothly. This is an open threat and blackmail to include the use of armed forces in the political programme when the long-term office realised.

DJP Plan for Cabinet System Denounced

SK300500 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0446 GMT 30 Jan 87

[Text] Pyongyang January 30 (KCNA)--The "representative member" of the "Democratic Justice Party", the private political party of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan, turned up at an "international scientific seminar" held in Seoul on January 20 and did his level best to beautify the "parliamentary-cabinet system", according to a radio report from Seoul.

He prattled that the "constitutional revision proposal for parliamentary-cabinet system" put forward by his party contained an "anti-dictatorship will" to prevent one-man long-term office and accorded with the "spirit of peaceful transfer of 'power'".

The "parliamentary-cabinet system" brought forward by the "Democratic Justice Party" is a product of the schemes to ensure the long-term office of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan and maintain and strengthen the present fascist dictatorial system and its reactionary nature has long been brought to light.

As its scheme to fabricate the anti-popular "parliamentary-cabinet system" is resolutely rejected by broad segments of people and oppositions, the "Democratic Justice Party" clan is resorting to all sorts of despicable tricks to carry it into effect.

By trying to beautify the "parliamentary-cabinet system" even at the "international scientific seminar" they disclosed with increasing clarity the dirty nature of shameless traitors burning with a wild ambition for long-term office.

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CSO: 4100/103

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

POLITICAL, MILITARY TALKS ON REUNIFICATION URGED

Libya's al-Qadhdhafi

SK301122 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1111 GMT 30 Jan 87

[Text] Pyongyang January 20 (KCNA)--Mo'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the great September First Revolution of the great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyyah, on January 25 expressed full support to the proposal for north-south high-level political and military talks put forward by the great President Kim Il-song to achieve the reunification of the country.

Yang Song-yong, Korean ambassador to Libya, conveyed regards of President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il to the leader of the great September First Revolution when he paid a farewell call on the latter.

Expressing deep thanks for this, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi asked the ambassador to transmit his warm greetings to President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il.

The conversation took place in a friendly atmosphere.

World Peace Council

SK310509 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0503 GMT 31 Jan 87

[Text] Pyongyang January 31 (KCNA)--An action programme for 1987 adopted at a session of the bureau of the World Peace Council held in Lisbon supported the proposal for north-south high-level political and military talks and the proposal for turning the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone, which were put forward by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, according to a report.

The action programme notes that June 25-July 27 month of solidarity with the Korean people and day of international solidarity with the South Korean

youth and students in connection with the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique's brutal massacre in Kwangju will be marked.

It denounces the South Korean puppet clique for its bestial suppression.

A statement adopted as a final document of the session expresses support to the proposal of the DPRK to turn the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone.

Bulgarian Solidarity Committee

SK021037 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1021 GMT 2 Feb 87

[Text] Pyongyang February 2 (KCNA)--The Bulgarian News Agency on January 30 reported a statement of the Bulgarian Committee for Solidarity with the peoples of Asia and Africa supporting the proposal for north-south high-level political and military talks.

The news agency says:

The committee in its statement says that the Bulgarian people hail the new peace initiative put forward by Comrade Kim Il-song, the party and state leader of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, at the first session of the Eighth Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK.

The recent initiative of the DPRK is an example of new political thinking and is conducive to the creation of an atmosphere of trust, notes the statement.

This initiative will also make a major contribution to summit talks between north and south of Korea for the basic problem. That is, for the achievement of a peaceful and democratic reunification of the country without foreign interference.

The statement expresses full support to the proposals of the DPRK, tokens of its sincere desire for the relaxation of tensions not only on the Korean peninsula but also in all other areas of Asia and the Pacific.

Pakistani Public Figures

SK030506 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0457 GMT 3 Feb 87

[Text] Pyongyang February 3 (KCNA)--Figures of 13 public organisations in Karachi including Abdul Malik, general secretary of the Pakistan Organization for Afro-Asian People's Solidarity, and Kanis Hwanima, president of the Pakistan Trade Union Federation, on January 22 published a joint statement supporting the proposal for holding north-south high-level political and military talks.

Noting that the proposal is a most realistic one for removing the political and military confrontation which renders the situation on the Korean peninsula strained, the statement says:

We demand that the South Korean authorities unconditionally accept the most reasonable and affirmative proposal for holding north-south high-level political and military talks and respond to it at an early date.

We also strongly demand that the United States respond to the proposal for tripartite talks and withdraw its troops and all the military equipment including nuclear weapons from South Korea to ease tensions and ensure a durable peace on the Korean peninsula.

More on Foreign Support

SK060456 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0447 GMT 6 Feb 87

[Text] Pyongyang February 3 (KCNA)--Public circles of various countries expressed support to the proposal for north-south high-level political and military talks put forward by the great leader President Kim Il-song.

The GDR paper NEUES DEUTSCHLAND January 22 said: Many observers consider that the proposal for north-south high-level political and military talks is a just and realistic one. It urged the South Korean side to show an affirmative reaction to the proposal.

Ahmed Hamroush, general secretary of the Egyptian Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee, in his press statement on January 18 said he warmly hailed and supported the proposal for north-south high-level political and military talks. It was a just proposal reflecting the unanimous will of the Korean people and the peaceloving people for peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification, he stated.

Nestorkahima, representative of the South West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO) in Egypt and Middle East, issued a press statement on January 19.

He said that the proposal for talks must be realised without fail and those who refuse to respond to the peaceful and humanitarian proposal will be severely judged by history.

The Patan District Committee of the Nepalese World Peace Committee, Nepalese Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Committee, Nepalese Committee for International Day of Human Rights, Nepalese Peace Committee and National Press Club of Nepal in their joint statement expressed support to the proposal for talks and demanded that all U.S. forces and lethal weapons be withdrawn from South Korea unconditionally and immediately.

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CSO: 4100/103

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

PARIS MEETING ON KOREAN UNIFICATION

Enlarged Executive Committee Meeting Opens

SK010857 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0830 GMT 1 Feb 87

[Text] Pyongyang February 1 (KCNA)--An enlarged meeting of the Executive Committee of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea opened in Paris on January 30 with a large attendance, according to a report.

It was attended by Francisco da Costa Gomes, vice-president of the World Peace Council and ex-president of the Republic of Portugal; Guy Dupre, secretary general of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea; vice-chairman of the International Liaison Committee Stanley Faulkner, lawyer of the United States, Juan Jose Leon, chairman of the Cuban committee for supporting Korea's reunification, Makoto Ichikawa, advisor to the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan, and Paulette Pierson, professor at Liberal University of Bruselles; Roger Dafflon, member of the Political Bureau of the Workers' Party of Switzerland and ex-mayor of Geneva; Andre Aubry, chairman of the French Action Committee to support the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea; Robert Charvin, secretary general of the International Committee of Jurists for Democracy and Human Rights in South Korea; Anders Kristensen, secretary general, and Thomas Ronstron, co-chairman of the Nordic Cooperation Committee for Friendship and Solidarity with the Korean people; Inger Harms, member of parliament from the Socialist People's Party of Denmark; Charles Zeny, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Malagasy Vanguard of Revolution and minister of secondary and primary education; Luigi Anderlini, member of parliament of Italy; Robert Parry, member of parliament from the British Labour Party; Mouloud Kassim, member of the permanent secretariat of the Algerian National Liberation Front Party; and prominent figures of parties, political and social circles of various countries, delegates of organisations of friendship and solidarity with the Korean people, delegates of the World Peace Council, the International Association of Democratic Lawyers, the World Federation of Trade Unions and other international organisations, diplomatic envoys and correspondents of different countries in France and French public figures of various segments.

Francisco da Costa Gomes, vice-president of the World Peace Council and ex-president of Portugal, made an opening address first at the meeting.

Vice-chairman of the International Liaison Committee Stanley Faulkner, U.S. lawyer, made a report on the first agenda item "the situation on the Korean peninsula viewed from international context and our task" and Guy Dupre, secretary general of the committee, a report on the second agenda item "review of the activities of the International Liaison Committee since the Pyongyang International Conference for Denuclearisation and Peace on the Korean Peninsula and on measures to improvement action programme for 1987, 'an international year for peace in Korea and her reunification'".

Head of the delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea Kim Yong-sun, first vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee, made a speech titled "let us eliminate the danger of permanent division and war on the Korean peninsula and achieve peace and peaceful reunification". The speeches were also made by Michele Lombardo, permanent delegate of the World Federation of Trade Unions to the UNESCO, and Thomas Ronstrom, co-chairman of the Nordic Cooperation Committee for Friendship and Solidarity with the Korean people.

Meeting Issues Appeal

SK021029 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0959 GMT 2 Feb 87

[Text] Pyongyang February 2 (KCNA)--An appeal to the political parties, governments, parliaments and social organisations of all countries of the world and international organisations was adopted on January 31 at an enlarged meeting of the Executive Committee of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea which was held in Paris, according to a report.

The appeal says:

To achieve peace and peaceful reunification on the Korean peninsula is not only a lawful demand of the Korean people, but also a common task of all peoples of the world, which is of weighty significance in dispelling the danger of nuclear war and defending peace and security in Asia and the world.

The enlarged meeting of the Executive Committee of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea highly estimates as a positive one the new proposal put forward by Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on December 30, 1986, the proposal to open north-south high-level political and military talks and discuss there measures to remove the present political confrontation, such as the matter of promoting the national bonds by refraining from slandering each other and by realising multilateral cooperation and interchange between the

north and the south, steps towards reducing armed forces, stopping the arms race, turning the demilitarized zone along the military demarcation line into a peace zone and refraining from large-scale military exercises, and also deliberate on the measures to increase the authority of the neutral nations supervisory commission.

The meeting fully supports this proposal, considering it to be most justifiable and realistic one for breaking the present deadlock in Korea and making a breakthrough in the efforts for peace in Korea and her independent and peaceful reunification.

The meeting demands that the South Korean authorities respond to this just proposal without delay.

The meeting expresses the hope that the (?political) parties, governments, parliaments and social organisations of all countries and international organisations will do their bid for the overall cause of peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification by standing behind this proposal for north-south high-level political and military talks.

If a durable peace is to be guaranteed on the Korean peninsula and preconditions for a peaceful reunification are to be created, tripartite talks should be held involving the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the United States and South Korea.

If the United States truly want peace in Korea, it should cancel such large-scale aggressive joint military exercises as the "Team Spirit 87" and respond to the proposal for tripartite talks. There a peace agreement should be signed between the DPRK and the United States and a non-aggression declaration be adopted between north and south and the U.S. forces and all their military equipment including nuclear weapons be withdrawn from South Korea.

Reaffirming support to the proposal of tripartite talks, the meeting calls for further intensified international solidarity movement for the Korean people so that this proposal can be realised.

If the permanent division of Korea into "two Koreas" is to be prevented and the Korean nation be spared the scourge of a new war, she should be reunified by the most (?realistic) way of founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo (DCRK) which most correctly embodies the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity.

The South Korean authorities should renounce such schemings for the permanent split of the Korean nation as "simultaneous entry into the United Nations" and "cross-recognition" and accept the proposal to found the DCRK, with the ideologies and systems existing in the north and the south recognized as they are.

The meeting appeals to the world progressive forces to support more actively the peaceful efforts of the DPRK to achieve the reunification of the country by founding the DCRK.

The meeting supports the courageous struggle of the South Korean students and people which has entered a new phase against the colonial rule of the United States and for the independent reunification of the country.

The meeting appeals to the world people to oppose the neocolonial enslavement policy of the United States towards South Korea, expose and denounce the brutal repression and continued violations of human rights by the South Korean authorities and extend energetic support and solidarity to the struggle of the South Korean students and people to establish national sovereignty and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The meeting also reaffirms full support to the proposal of the DPRK for the co-hosting of the 1988 international Olympic games by the north and south, which would create an atmosphere of national reconciliation and peace and also coincide with the idea of olympicity.

The meeting expresses the hope that the political parties, governments, parliaments and social organisations of all countries of the world and international organisations will take every possible step to make 1987, the "international year for peace in Korea and her reunification", a year of an epochal turn for solidarity with the Korean people.

It appeals to them, among other things, to actively join in the international signature campaign demanding peace of Korea and her reunification.

Let us unite in the broad solidarity movement worldwide in support of peace in Korea and her reunification and strengthen our common action.

Meeting on Unification Closes

SK020511 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0453 GMT 2 Feb 87

[Text] Pyongyang February 2 (KCNA)--An enlarged meeting of the Executive Committee of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea closed in Paris on January 31 after successfully discussing the agenda items, according to a report.

Scores of delegates from Cuba, the United States, Japan, Britain, France, Italy, Algeria, Madagascar and other countries made speeches at the meeting.

The reporter and speakers stressed in unison the need to further strengthen international solidarity with the Korean people this year for peace in Korea and her reunification.

Recalling that the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his historical policy speech put forward a proposal to hold north-south high-level political and military talks as a way of easing tensions in Korea and opening a new phase for her peaceful reunification, they expressed full support to it.

They sternly condemned the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets for their criminal "two Koreas" plot and new war provocation manoeuvres and strongly demanded that they cancel at once the plan of the "Team Spirit 87" joint military exercises.

The meeting renamed the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea "the International Liaison Committee for the Reunification and Peace of Korea" and elected former president of Portugal Francisco da Costa Gomes, former president of Senegal Leopold Sedar Senghor, former Geneva mayor Roger Dafflong and former Greek army general Georges Pattas honorary chairmen of the committee.

The meeting proclaimed the beginning of "the international year for peace in Korea and her reunification".

It decided to launch an international signature-collecting campaign for peace in Korea and her reunification. The campaign began with the attendants of the meeting signing the text of signature.

The text reads "1. In support of the proposals for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, 2. In support of the north-south high-level political and military talks and the tripartite talks, 3. In demand of the conversion of the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone, 4. In token of solidarity with the South Korean people in their struggle for democracy, freedom and reunification".

Letters to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and to dear Comrade Kim Chong-il were adopted at the meeting.

Also adopted there was the appeal to the political parties, governments, parliaments and social organisations of all countries and international organisations "let us further strengthen our joint action in support of peace in Korea and her reunification".

Anniversary of Reunification Group Noted

SK041016 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0957 GMT 4 Feb 87

[Text] Pyongyang February 4 (KCNA)--Celebrations of the 10th anniversary of the founding of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and

Peaceful Reunification of Korea (it was renamed the International Liaison Committee for the Reunification and Peace of Korea) were held in Paris on January 31.

A celebration meeting was held that day.

The meeting was attended by prominent figures of political parties, political and social circles of many countries of the world, delegates of organisations for friendship and solidarity with the Korean people, international organisations, diplomatic envoys and men of the press of different countries in France and personnel of all strata of France.

Andrey Aubry, president of the French action committee to support the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, made a welcome address and then Francisco da Costa Gomes, honorary chairman of the International Liaison Committee, vice-president of the World Peace Council and ex-president of Portugal, delivered an opening address at the meeting.

In the opening address he said that the International Liaison Committee greatly inspired the Korean people in the struggle for peace on the Korean peninsula and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and contributed to defending world peace and security, too, through its solidarity activity over the past 10 years.

He said:

This year set as "an international year for peace in Korea and her reunification" is a very significant year for the Korean people. This year the Korean people will celebrate the birthday of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the birthday of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il as the most auspicious holidays of the nation.

We most warmly greet the auspicious holidays of the Korean people.

Then he appealed to the participants to actively participate in the international signature campaign which will be launched in this significant year to support the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, the proposal for founding the Democratic Republic of Koryo, the proposal for north-south high-level political and military talks and tripartite talks, demand the conversion of the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone and express solidarity with the South Korean people in the struggle for democracy, freedom and reunification.

Guy Dupre, secretary general of the International Liaison Committee, made a report and Kim Yong-son, first vice-director of a department of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, who is heading the WPK delegation,

conveyed a message of greetings from the WPK Central Committee to the International Liaison Committee on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of its founding.

Then congratulatory speeches were made at the meeting.

The reporter and speakers expressed their determination to further expand and strengthen the international solidarity movement for the reunification of Korea and her peace.

Messages and letters which came in congratulation of the 10th anniversary of the founding of the International Liaison Committee from Malagasy president Didier Ratsiraka, the Central Committee of the Syrian Arab Socialist Baath Party, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of India (Marxist), the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee, the Solidarity Committee of the German Democratic Republic and international organisations and public organisations of various countries were introduced there.

On the evening of January 31 the participants appreciated a Korean documentary film and were invited to a reception.

Letter to Kim Chong-il From Reunification Group

SK051029 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1015 GMT 5 Feb 87

[Text] Pyongyang February 5 (KCNA)—A letter to dear Comrade Kim Chong-il was adopted on January 31 at the enlarged meeting of the Executive Committee of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea which was held in Paris.

The letter reads:

We attendants at the enlarged meeting of the Executive Committee of the have the honour of informing your excellency that the enlarged meeting and the functions marking the 10th anniversary of the founding of the Liaison Committee have been successfully held and they were an important event in powerfully developing the international solidarity movement for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, the Korean people's sacred cause.

The activities conducted by the International Liaison Committee since its founding and especially the successes made by it in expanding, strengthening and developing the world-wide movement supporting the Korean people's struggle for peace in Korea and her reunification powerfully inspired the peoples of many countries of the world supporting its activities.

We are convinced that the International Liaison Committee will register fresh successes in its activities for executing the decisions adopted at the enlarged meeting of its executive committee for a decisive turn in evoking powerful support to the cause of peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification in "1987, the international year for peace in Korea and her reunification".

We are particularly moved by the message of greetings sent by the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea which is under your excellency's outstanding guidance, and we extend heartfelt thanks to your excellency for expressing trust in our activities.

Expressing thanks to your excellency for showing deep interest in the activity of our Liaison Committee, we take this opportunity of reaffirming you that we are filled with resolution to make all our efforts to turn the international movement supporting the Korean people's sacred cause into a greater force in "1987, the international year for peace in Korea and her reunification".

We, participants in the enlarged meeting of the Executive Committee of the International Liaison Committee and in the grand functions marking the 10th anniversary of the founding of the Liaison Committee, warmly hail your excellency's birthday and sincerely wish you good health and a long life.

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CSO: 4100/103

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

CHOE TOK-SIN HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE

SK301520 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 30 Jan 87

[Text] Pyongyang January 30 (KCNA)--It is the highest honour and particular happiness of the Korean nation to have a successor to carry forward and accomplish the revolutionary cause of the great leader President Kim Il-song in the person of the sagacious leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, stressed Choe Tok-sin, vice-chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, at a press conference on January 28.

Choe Tok-sin, former "foreign ministrer" and army corps commander of the "Rok Army" in South Korea, returned to the embrace of the homeland last year from his exile in a foreign country. He is now devoting himself to the cause of national reunification as a deputy to the supreme people's assembly and vice-chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, upholding the lofty intentions of President Kim Il-song.

Noting that while participating in the grand march of the 80s as a citizen of the DPRK, he keenly felt the great happiness of the Korean nation attending the sagacious leader as the heir to the great leader, Choe Tok-sin said: it is only too natural that the veteran revolutionaries who, together with other people, have been faithful to the great leader President Kim Il-song for a long time, have dear Comrade Kim Chong-il as the successor to the revolutionary cause pioneered by the leader and hold him in high esteem at the head of the Korean revolution.

All the epochal changes in the northern half of the country are related with the august name of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il.

As our nation has a peerlessly great man who has perfectly grasped the ideas and theories of President Kim Il-song and fully acquired all his art of leadership, its development and prosperity has already been decided.

Our nation holds as the successor to the revolutionary cause of the respected leader President Kim Il-song in the person of Comrade Kim Chong-il, the sagacious leader, who has perfectly grasped the great chuche idea, the

revolutionary idea of President Kim Il-song, espoused by all people and is developing and enriching the idea as required by the developing reality, and the outstanding master of leadership who has inherited all the noble humanity of President Kim Il-song and has versatile knowledges. Our nation, therefore, is invincible and fears nothing in the world.

One of the deepest emotions I feel in my life in the homeland is that the entire people accept the teachings of the fatherly leader President Kim Il-song with the single word "yes" run through with loyalty, Choe Tok-sin said.

Noting that a new thing he has found there was that a great strength roused the popular masses to make a confident answer to the teachings of the leader, Choe Tok-sin, stressed: the great strength is precisely the wise guidance of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il.

The living reality of the homeland helped me deeply realize the truth that the source of the inexhaustible strength of the people is the greatness of the leader.

Very bright is a prospect for reunification as dear Comrade Kim Chong-il is in the van of the struggle for the reunification of the country, the sacred supreme task of the nation, Choe Tok-sin said, and emphasized:

I think the greatness of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il who has brought about new epochal changes in the northern half of the homeland attracts the minds of people in the south to the north with a great pull.

At this moment when the colonial fascist terrorist rule of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges is at its height in the south, the young leader Comrade Kim Chong-il who has fully inherited all the personality, virtues and greatness of the fatherly leader President Kim Il-song stands in the van of the struggle for the sacred cause of reunification to imbue the South Korean people eagerly desirous of national liberation and reunification with great hope and strength.

Choe Tok-sin said: although I am over 70 years old, I will devote all my energy to the cause of reunification to repay the benevolence of the great leader President Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il who have opened for me the road of a genuine life.

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

PUSAN STUDENTS SUPPORT KIM IL-SONG'S PROPOSAL

SK311027 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1009 GMT 31 Jan 87

[Text] Pyongyang January 31 (KCNA)--Students in Pusan of South Korea firmly supported the new proposal for national reunification put forward by the great leader President Kim Il-song in his historic policy speech "for the complete victory of socialism", according to the radio "Voice of National Salvation".

Early in January, they held a round table conversation on the situation to have a debate on the question of national reunification.

A student surnamed Kim of Pusan University said: a shortcut to successfully advance the unification movement of our nation at present is to execute the reunification stratagem of President Kim Il-song.

President Kim Il-song's new proposal on holding north-south high-level political and military talks is a very just one which represents his will to remove at an early date the acute political and military confrontation between the north and the south with the military demarcation line in between and open a door to reunification.

In the past, too, President Kim Il-song advanced the proposal on founding a confederal state and reunification proposals with realistic possibility and propriety.

I fully support President Kim Il-song's stratagems for reunification.

A student surnamed Choe had this to say:

The proposal on founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo readvanced by President Kim Il-song in his recent policy speech is a very realistic and fair one which complies with the demand for national reunification and the demand for the retention of the differences in the system.

It is only President Kim Il-song who will lead the reunification movement of our nation to victory.

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

INDIAN PARLIAMENTARIANS SUPPORT COHOSTING PROPOSAL

SK031014 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1005 GMT 3 Feb 87

[Text] Pyongyang February 3 (KCNA)--Indian parliamentarians recently published press statements supporting the proposal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the cohosting of the Olympic games. They demanded that the 1988 Olympic games be co-hosted by the north and the south of Korea.

Member of parliament G. Mukherjee said:

The designation of Seoul as the venue of the 24th Olympic games is entirely an offspring of the splittist schemings of the United States and the South Korean puppet clique.

Therefore, I warmly support the proposal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the co-hosting of the Olympic games by the north and the south, considering it conducive to peace in Korea and an early achievement of her reunification and to the attainment of a durable peace on the Korean peninsula.

And I call upon the non-aligned countries to take a joint action in opposing the scheme of the United States and the South Korean puppet clique to host the 24th Olympic games single-handedly and supporting the proposal of the DPRK for the co-sponsorship of the games by the north and the south of Korea.

Member of the lower house B.S. Methy said:

The proposal of the DPRK that the 1988 Olympic games be co-hosted by the north and south of Korea is enthusiastically supported and hailed by the world peace-loving people and broad public and sports circles for its justice and reasonableness.

Nevertheless, the United States and the South Korean authorities insist on holding a few insignificant events in Pyongyang. This vividly reveals the crafty and heinous intention of the South Korean authorities to host the Olympic games single-handedly.

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

CHONGNYON STATEMENT DENOUNCES 'TEAM SPIRIT' EXERCISES

SK031022 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1012 GMT 3 Feb 87

[Text] Tokyo February 2 (KNS-KCNA)--The Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (CHONGNYON) published a statement on February 1, which in the name of 700,000 Koreans in Japan sternly denounces the aggressive scheme of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique to stage the large-scale "Team Spirit 87" military exercises in Korea.

Noting that their scheme to stage the military exercises under simulated conditions of a nuclear war is an unpardonable criminal challenge to our nation and the world peaceloving people, the statement goes on:

They plan to hold the military exercises till early May this year. The sinister purpose of this lies in keeping South Korea as a colony and military base of the U.S. imperialists and a nuclear forward base by creating "two Koreas" and putting down at any cost the South Korean people's anti-U.S., anti-fascist struggle raging with volcanic force.

We strongly demand that the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique unconditionally stop the projected "Team Spirit 87" joint military exercises which would render the Korean situation strained and increase the danger of a nuclear war.

The U.S. imperialists must renounce their aggressive designs on the whole of Korea and withdraw from South Korea at once, taking along all their aggression troops occupying it and nuclear weapons.

The South Korean authorities must not take a criminal road against the fellow countrymen but respond without delay to the DPRK's proposal for north-south high-level political and military talks and promptly discontinue their fascist suppression of the South Korean people.

We believe that broad segments of the Japanese people and people of the world who love peace and justice will extend more active support to the Korean people's just struggle for an end to the preliminary nuclear war racket of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique and for peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification.

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

PARIS MEETING ON KOREA ADOPTS LETTER TO KIM IL-SONG

SK040427 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0414 GMT 4 Feb 87

[Text] Pyongyang February 4 (KCNA)--A letter to the great leader President Kim Il-song was adopted on January 31 at the enlarged meeting of the Executive Committee of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea which was held in Paris.

The letter says:

We attendants at the meeting share joy with the Korean people who are greeting the auspicious holiday with a great pride in the achievements they have made in the revolution and construction under your wise leadership.

We have the honor of reporting to you that the enlarged meeting of the Executive Committee of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea was concluded with success after summing up very affirmatively the activities conducted by the International Liaison Committee over the past decade since its founding and adopting important decisions to lift the international solidarity movement for the Korean people to a high stage fresh in quality for achieving peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification.

We attendants expressed our determination to make more energetic efforts for effecting a decisive turn in the activity of the world people supporting the lofty cause of the Korean people for peace in Korea and her independent and peaceful reunification in the "1987 -- international year for peace in Korea and her reunification".

We unconditionally supported the just and realistic new proposal for holding north-south high-level political and military talks advanced by you and discussed and decided upon measures to evoke broad international support and response to it.

We extend our heartfelt thanks to your excellency president for showing deep interest in the activities of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea.

Greeting the 10th founding anniversary of the International Liaison Committee, we feel proud of the achievements we have already made in conducting the international solidarity movement supporting the Korean people's cause of reunification and peace and pay highest regard to your excellency president and sincerely wish you good health and a long life.

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

SOUTH PREMIER'S TRIP TO DENMARK DENOUNCED

SK041022 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1010 GMT 4 Feb 87

[Text] Pyongyang February 4 (KCNA)--The secretariat of the Central Committee of the Danish Communist Party, in its statement denouncing the Danish trip of the South Korean puppet prime minister, said the government should not support the South Korean dictator.

To usher in Denmark the "representative" of the South Korean dictator who persecutes workers, democrats and human rights champions by most brutal methods means recognition of such persecution and an insult to human rights and the South Korean democratic opposition parties, said the statement.

The government, it urged, should demand that the South Korean dictator respect human rights, stop tortures in prisons and release all the political prisoners.

Meanwhile, the parliamentarians group of the Danish left-wing socialist party, in its statement, said it opposed the tour of Denmark by the South Korean "prime minister", regarding it as an "official recognition" of the South Korean dictatorial "regime" and its repressive acts.

The statement demanded that the Danish Government oppose and denounce the brutal repressions and human rights violation of the South Korean "regime" and make the South Korean "prime minister" show interest in the realisation of the co-hosting of the Olympic games by the north and the south and promotion of the reunification of divided Korea.

The Danish paper LAND OG FOLK January 27 and 28 carried articles exposing the atrocities of the puppets in connection with the Danish trip of the South Korean puppet prime minister.

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

PYONGYANG PEOPLE WELCOME S. KOREAN DEFECTOR

SK050518 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0505 GMT 5 Feb 87

[Text] Pyongyang February 4 (KCNA)--A Pyongyang mass meeting was held at the central hall of the League of Socialist Working Youth on February 4 to welcome Kim Chal-kol, a South Korean student who came over to the northern half of the republic from West Germany where he was studying.

The meeting was attended by Chon Kum-chol, director of the secretariat of the Committee for Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, and officials concerned as well as working people and students in the city.

The order of national flag third class and a large amount of monetary prize were awarded to Kim Chae-kol and souvenirs were presented to him at the meeting.

Following a welcome speech by Wang Kyong-hak, vice-chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal Administration and Economic Guidance Committee, Kim Chae-kol spoke in reply.

Saying that he determinedly came over to the north across the deadline, breaking with the southern land where his own mother and brothers live, he said: this is a natural and inevitable result of my unfortunate and torturous lot and national awakening.

He further said:

The north is a society where everything is stable and it is a society of honesty where one can trust everything. The north has become a society of honesty, which is fundamentally different from the south, because, from the viewpoint of the social system, the south has not yet shaken off the chains of colonial dependence while the north is a land where the people's desire for full sovereignty and independence has been realised.

In other words, this crying contrast between the south and the north is explained by the fact that the people of the north enjoy the wise leadership of

the great general Kim Il-song and dear leader Mr. Kim Chong-il whom all peoples look up to with reverence. Holding them in high esteem, I saying that they are the only mental support on which the people of the south can depend, he said:

To revere the great general and the dear leader has become an irresistible trend among people of all strata in the south today.

He said, though it was not long after he was embraced in the bosom of the republic, he was deeply convinced that he did so well to come to the north, judging from all things he had so far seen at first hand and heard about and felt. He stated that he was firmly determined to entrust his destiny and future entirely to the benevolent republic and remain loyal only to the great leader President Kim Il-song and dear leader Mr. Kim Chong-il.

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DAILY ON SUPPRESSION OF 'CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY GROUP'

SK050527 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0512 GMT 5 Feb 87

[Text] Pyongyang February 5 (KCNA)--The Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique announced that it discovered an "anti-state organisation" called "constituent assembly group" calling for the establishment of a democratic popular republic and is suppressing its members. NODONG SINMUN and MINJU CHOSON today came out with signed commentaries denouncing this repression.

This fascist rampage of the puppets is part of the deliberate fascist offensive for arresting the just anti-U.S., anti-fascist action of the students and people, the NODONG SINMUN commentary notes, and says:

According to an announcement of the puppet clique, the members of the "constituent assembly group" opposed fascism, advocated democracy and called for the nationalisation of key industries, agrarian reform, full freedom of idea, guarantee of the right to labour, etc. If this is true, their struggle is just and can never be regarded as a crime.

The members of the "constituent assembly group" must have risen in the struggle desirous of a worthy life of human being in a new democratic society free from aggressors and fascist traitors, as they can no longer exist as long as (?fascist) "regime" ruthlessly trampling underfoot the people's elementary democratic rights and human rights is left intact.

The puppets accused the members of the organisation of having aspired after a society where the workers, peasants and the poor urban dwellers live well alike. This is also a preposterous charge.

The puppets' suppression of the members of the organisation can never be justified.

The suppression of the members of the "constituent assembly group" by the Chon Tu-hwan group proceeded from their criminal attempt to invent a pretext for brutal suppressive offensive designed to stifle the anti-U.S., anti-fascist sentiments mounting high with the murder of student Pak Chong-chol as an occasion. This is a prelude to a horrible fascist rampage planned by those who fake up sinister plots for extension of power to clean up dissident forces.

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

PAK CHONG-CHOL MEMORIAL SERVICE REPORTED

'Day of Mourning' Set

SK301029 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1016 GMT 30 Jan 87

[Text] Pyongyang January 30 (KCNA)--The preparatory committee for a national memorial service for Pak Chong-chol of Seoul University embracing representatives of different strata has been inaugurated in South Korea, according to the South Korean newspaper CHOSON ILBO.

The committee called a press conference at an office room of the Council for the Promotion of Democracy in the Central District [words illegible] 27 and announced that February 7 was set as "day of mourning for the people in memory of Pak Chong-chol".

The preparatory committee for a national memorial service for Pak Chong-chol of Seoul University has reportedly embraced representatives of political, religious, legal and academic circles, students, families of detainees, workers, peasants, women and dissident organisations, more than 9,780 in all. Among them are Yi Min-u, president of the "New Korea Democratic Party", Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam, leading members of the council for the promotion of democracy, Mun Ik-hwan, chairman of the alliance of the popular movement for democracy and unification, lawyer Hong Nam-sun and others.

Declaring that a memorial service for Pak Chong-chol would be held at the Myongdong Cathedral in Seoul at 2 on the afternoon of February 7, the committee appealed that memorial meetings would be held at all work places and families throughout South Korea.

In a prospectus, the committee said: the death of Pak Chong-chol has become a spark which awakens all of our people from the long habit of subjugation and resignation.

The true way of praying for the repose of the soul of Pak Chong-chol is for all of people to pledge to eternally eradicate tortures and violation of human

rights in this land before the dead Pak Chong-chol and turn this land into a society free from tortures.

Students in South Denounce Death

SK301039 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1029 GMT 30 Jan 87

[Text] Pyongyang January 30 (KCNA)--Fierce anti-"government" demonstrations have already taken place at 12 universities to express indignations at the criminal atrocity of the fascist clique in having brutally tortured student Pak Chong-chol to death, according to a report.

The South Korean students now on vacation, unable to tolerate the thrice-cursed atrocity of the Chon Tu-hwan group of murderers, gathered at their universities to hold memorial services and demonstrations almost every day.

An increasing number of students stream into the incense-burning altars installed at 15 universities to mourn over the death of student Pak Chong-chol and imprecate the fascist murderers.

The South Korean "minister of education" published this at the Standing Committee on Education and Information of the puppet national assembly at its extraordinary session and announced, seized with uneasiness, that disturbances including memorial services were expected on the canvas with the death of Pak Chong-chol as an occasion.

Paper on Truth of Torture Death

SK311034 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1017 GMT 31 Jan 87

[Text] Pyongyang January 31 (KCNA)--Refuting the claim of the puppet home minister and justice minister that the cause of Pak Chong-chol's death was suffocation and there had been no electric torture, MINJU CHOSON today says: this is a subterfuge to conceal the crimes of the fascist clique and evade the responsibility for this.

The author of the commentary declares:

The floor of the torture room was damp, congelations were found in the lung area of the victim and all his body was bruised, this makes it crystal clear that not only water torture, but also electric torture was the cause of his death.

After the victim was murdered, his body was not handed over to his family, but was hurriedly cremated under a strict watch of the puppet police. This was also for concealing the traces of electric torture.

The murder of student Pak Chong-chol by torture was not a casual "mishap" but was a shocking brutality committed intentionally and a human-butchery which can never be pardoned.

With no excuse or fabrication can the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique evade their responsibility as the mastermind of the murder by torture.

The thugs must face a stern judgement.

The South Korean students and people will make the murderers pay the price of the blood hundred-fold.

'Puppet' Home Minister Issues Suppression Orders

SK010819 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0811 GMT 1 Feb 87

[Text] Pyongyang February 1 (KCNA)--The South Korean puppet home minister on January 29 turned up at the "Seoul City Police Bureau" and again issued anti-communist suppressive orders, according to a radio report from Seoul.

Crying that the "pro-communist leftist forces" are active widely in society, he raved that they "must not be tolerated in any case and "police forces be concentrated" on rooting them out.

Despite the harsh suppressive manoeuvres of the fascist clique, the anti-U.S. struggle of the South Korean students and people for independence is constantly expanding in strength and entering a new stage of development, combined with the struggle for the reunification of the country.

The South Korean people are rising in the struggle against the anti-communist "government policy" of the traitorous clique and for reunification. This has become a trend which no one can stem.

Seized with extreme uneasiness and fear in face of such situation, the military fascist clique is driving the police out to the suppression, rounding up a large number of fighting patriotic students and people of various strata, branding them as the "pro-communist leftist forces," and repeatedly threatening and browbeating them.

Although the fascist clique, frantic with anti-communism, is feverishly resorting to suppressive manoeuvres, it cannot call a halt to the patriotic action of the people.

Teachers, Students Denounce Torture Murder

SK051021 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1009 GMT 5 Feb 87

[Text] Pyongyang February 5 (KCNA)—University teachers in Pyongsong City and students of Pyongyang University of Medicine on February 4 held meetings sternly denouncing the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique's murder of a student Pak Chong-chol by torture.

The speakers at the meetings stressed that it was a righteous struggle which should be praised by the whole nation for Pak Chong-chol and other students to have demanded independence, democracy and national reunification. This was a proper stance of students, they emphasized.

Recalling that the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique, flurried by public opinion at home and abroad, detained the police officers related to the torture death and changed the puppet home minister and chief of the police headquarters, the speakers said: It was a stop-gap measure to lull the angry public opinion at home and abroad and a tricky drama aimed at preventing a fiercer resistance.

Noting that the chieftain of the murderers who resorts to torture and murder in South Korea is the traitor Chon Tu-hwan and it was none other than the U.S. imperialists who goaded him into torture and murder, the speakers said: As long as there remains the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule and the traitor Chon Tu-hwan stays in power, murder by torture cannot be ended.

They demanded that the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique step down without delay, bearing full responsibility for the torture death.

Police Emergency Duties Denounced

SK050515 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0501 GMT 5 Feb 87

[Text] Pyongyang February 5 (KCNA)—The military fascist clique issued an emergency repressive order throughout South Korea to cope with the "day of people's mourning of the death of Pak Chong-chol" scheduled February 7, according to a radio report from Seoul.

The fascist clique ordered the police stations to enter into "a-class emergency duty" in Seoul and Kyonggi province and "b-class emergency duty" in other areas and put the entire policemen on "round-the-clock duty" from February 6 to 8.

And the puppet clique decided to surround the Myongdong Cathedral in Seoul, the venue of the memorial service for Pak Chong-chol, and its area in three rings with the mobilisation of a police force of more than 3,000 men on

February 7 to seal off the cathedral and keep away the dissidents, political party men, students and citizens coming to attend the service.

This is a desperate effort of the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique to break the resistance of the people growing rapidly after the murder of the patriotic student by torture and maintain the shaking fascist rule.

On the other hand, the fascist clique, as one of the steps to head off the memorial services, raided offices and printing shops of opposition organisations and seized thousands of copies of organs and printed materials of opposition organisations such as "mal" (words), "the road to democratisation" and "shouts for democracy."

Reunification Council Supports Student Memorial

SK050552 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0529 GMT 5 Feb 87

[Text] Pyongyang February 5 (KCNA)--The Consultative Council of former South Korean politicians in the north for the promotion of peaceful reunification set the seventh of February as a day of joint mourning and called upon all the Korean nationals at home and abroad to hold meetings in memory of the late student Pak Chong-chol that day.

An appeal to the Korean nationals at home and abroad published today pointed to the fact that the preparatory committee of the national memorial service for Pak Chong-chol, which consists of prominent representatives of different segments in South Korea, held a press conference on January 27 and announced its decision to set February 7 as "day of national memorial services for Pak Chong-chol" and called upon all people to hold memorial service that day at all work sites and families in Seoul and all over South Korea and participate in the services. It said:

The Consultative Council regards this decision and appeal as a significant initiative reflecting the desire of the whole nation and fully supports and approves it.

The tragic death of student Pak Chong-chol which evokes unanimous sorrow and indignation among all Korean nationals, irrespective of idea, ideal and system whether they are in the north, the south or abroad, makes all our fellow countrymen express condolences before the young soul, beating their hearts.

Proceeding from such national sentiments, the Consultative Council sets February 7 as day of joint mourning for the nation not only in the south but also in the north and abroad, and calls upon all the Korean nationals at home and abroad to simultaneously hold meetings that day in memory of the late students Pak Chong-chol.

Our appeal reflects the will of the whole nation to console and mourn together over the death of the young student who failed to achieve his youthful aim on the road of patriotism and is an expression of the sentiments of national bonds and solidarity to allay the sore mind and heal the bitter wound with the fellow countrymen in South Korea.

How can there be difference between the north and the south and how can there be difference in the sentiments of compatriots and can the difference in idea and system be a question in mourning over the death of the patriotic student who died a tragic death?

All the Koreans, whether they are in the north, the south and abroad are of the same homogeneous nation and brothers. Accordingly, even if there is a demarcation line in the territory, there can be no demarcation line in the hearts of the fellow countrymen.

From the olden times our fellow countrymen have regarded it as an obligation and beautiful manner to share the grievance and sufferings in the whole village in a disaster of a nameless villager and mourn the deceased.

We express the conviction that our initiative and call for holding a joint memorial service of the whole nation for the late student Pak Chong-chol will enjoy the unanimous support and approval of all Koreans in the north, the south and abroad.

To our surprise, however, a heartrending news comes from South Korea today that the "national memorial service for the late Pak Chong-chol" will be blocked at the point of the bayonet.

Condemning the South Korean rulers for their inhumane act in having murdered him without any justification and even trying to bar a memorial service for him as one more act of murdering people, we strongly hold that they must immediately give up such criminal act in committing dual treachery against the nation.

We warn that if the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique persistently suppresses and checks the "national memorial service for the late Pak Chong-chol" at the point of the bayonet and by force, it will arouse greater national resentment and resistance of the South Korean people and the entire fellow countrymen.

Plan to Block Student Memorial Criticized

SK060605 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0546 GMT 6 Feb 87

[Text] Pyongyang February 6 (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN and MINJU CHOSON today denounce the Chon Tu-hwan group for running wilder in the fascist suppression to block the "national memorial service for Pak Chong-chol" slated for February 7.

The fascist maniacs raved that they would block the memorial service, branding it as a "subversive political action", issued "emergency duty orders" one after another and declared that they would mobilize the suppressive forces of the 24 police stations in Seoul on the day of the memorial service to besiege and seal off three-fold the place of the memorial service and punish by "law" those who wear black ribbons or sound motor horns. Pointing to this, NODONG SINMUN says in a signed commentary:

This is a political suppression and bestial act without precedent in history.

As the puppets tortured to death a patriotic student, a memorial service for him was planned according to our old customs. How can this be a "subversive political action"?

The Chon Tu-hwan group's scheme to block the memorial service is a reflection of its consciousness of crisis.

In so persistently trying to block the memorial service this group seeks to wave off the people's denunciation and stifle the opposition and dissident democratic forces at the point of the bayonet prior to a big political drama for long-term office. In other words, it is the first step of the fascist rampage for carrying into practice an "important decision" about which the puppet cried from the outset of the year.

Neither human rights nor democracy can be expected under the fascist dictatorship of Chon Tu-hwan who knows nothing but a blood-stained bayonet and fascist truncheon.

Police Plan To Block Memorial Entrance Rapped

SK060537 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0528 GMT 6 Feb 87

[Text] Pyongyang February 6 (KCNA)--The Chon Tu-hwan military hooligans have gone to extremes in their repressive campaign to bar the memorial service for the late Pak Chong-chol, according to reports from Seoul.

The chief of the South Korean puppet police headquarters on February 5 announced that police would seal off the front gate of the Myongdong Cathedral in Seoul, the venue of the memorial service, on February 7 to block it.

He also blared that the police would confine more than thirty sponsors to their homes on the day of the memorial service, he added that notices to this effect had been sent to the president of the "New Korea Democratic Party" and dissident organisations playing the leading role in sponsoring the service.

At about the same time the puppet justice minister branded the memorial service as an "insidious political meeting" and cried that it would be thwarted with violence.

As already reported, the preparatory committee of national memorial service for Pak Chong-chol in its statement dated February 2 confirmed that "the memorial service would be held orderly and peacefully".

Nevertheless, the fascist clique repeatedly threatened that they would block it with violence, maliciously slandering it. This glaringly reveals the heinous color of the Chon Tu-hwan military hooligans, truculent human-butchers and fascist maniacs.

The South Korean situation has been made tense by the criminal scheme of the military thugs to bar the memorial service.

DPRK Students Demand End to Chon Regime

SK031009 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1001 GMT 3 Feb 87

[Text] Pyongyang February 3 (KCNA)--Students of Kim Chaek University of Technology held a meeting Monday and sternly denounced Chon Tu-hwan the ferocious murderer who had killed Pak Chong-chol, a student of Seoul University, by brutal torture.

Yi Yong-nam, chairman of the University Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth, and other students said in their speeches that there was no reason whatever for Pak Chong-chol to fall a victim to the tyranny of the dictator. Those who must be severely punished in South Korea is the puppet clique of Chon Tu-hwan, the traitor for all ages, who have tortured to death innumerable guiltless people, they said.

They strongly demanded that the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique immediately discontinue barbarous torture and murder, unconditionally and immediately release all the unreasonably arrested students and patriotic people and step down from power forthwith, looking straight at the trend of the times.

They stressed that the U.S. imperialists must not encourage the puppets to fascist suppression any more but withdraw from South Korea without delay, taking along all their aggression forces including nuclear weapons.

Campus Suppression in South Denounced

SK040435 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0424 GMT 4 Feb 87

[Text] Pyongyang February 4 (KCNA)--The puppet Seoul City Police Bureau on January 31 ordered the frontline police to "arrest quickly the offenders of

political coloring on the want list," crying out in alarm that campus demonstrations denouncing the torture murder of a patriotic student was expected to break out frequently in the new semester, according to a report.

In this the fascist clique blustered that the police machine engaged in repression of campus should be kept in operation round the clock to carry out special census-taking and strengthen check and search and "main efforts should be directed to the investigation into disguised employees."

The order of campus repression issued by the fascist clique with the new semester ahead vividly reveals their uneasiness in face of the anti-"government" action of students which is daily growing in scope after the brutal murder of patriotic student by torture.

Resignation of ROK Minister Demanded

SK061016 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1007 GMT 6 Feb 87

[Text] Pyongyang February 6 (KCNA)--The South Korean opposition "New Korea Democratic Party" Wednesday demanded the resignation of the puppet minister of health and social welfare in connection with murder cases in the "Hyongjae welfare camp" in Pusan, a concentration camp of vagrant beggars, according to a radio report from Seoul.

Making public the results of the first investigation into the murder cases at the camp, it declared that "the murder at the Hyongjae welfare camp was violent murder backed by administrative power while the murder of Pak Chong-chol of Seoul University was torture murder by the police force."

In its report about the first investigation of the murder cases at the "Hyongjae welfare camp" in Pusan, the "NKDP" exposed that forced labor, exploitation through pay and various forms of violation of human rights were common practices at the concentration camp behind the signboard of "welfare camp" and there 95 people died last year and 513 during the last ten years.

Declaring that stealthy sale of bodies for autoptic practice by the camp administrators and their secret burying have been uncovered, the report demanded that the truth of such crimes be made public.

Preparatory Committee Affirms Memorial Plans

SK051119 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1024 GMT 5 Feb 87

[Text] Pyongyang February 5 (KCNA)--The preparatory committee for people's memorial services for Pak Chong-chol, in its statement February 2, declared that the memorial services for the patriotic student would be held as it had

been planned in the teeth of repression by the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique, according to a South Korean newspaper report.

"We confirm it once again that the memorial service of the people for the late Pak Chong-chol and rites of the day of people's mourning scheduled at the Myongdong Cathedral from 2 p.m. February 7 will be held orderly and peacefully under any condition, defying obstruction and blockade by the authorities," declares the statement.

It says that "at the same hour that day memorial services will be held simultaneously in the [passage indistinct] provincial seats and other areas."

The statement of the preparatory committee came at a time when the fascist clique was letting loose a barrage of threatening remarks that they would block the memorial services with violence.

The preparatory committee published an additional list of the names of 12,282 members of it beside the 9,782 members made public on January 27. This brought the total number of the members of the preparatory committee to 22,064 as of February 2.

'Threat' to Memorial Plan Reported

SK060528 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0518 GMT 6 Feb 87

[Text] Pyongyang February 6 (KCNA)--The Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique are resorting to impudent threat to thwart the memorial service for Pak Chong-chol slated in Seoul February 7.

The puppet Seoul city police chief met Roman Catholic Cardinal Kim Su-hwan Wednesday and threatened that "police would have to be mobilised," if the memorial service "assumed political coloring."

The puppet prosecution, in its announcement that day, blared that, should the memorial service be held, its sponsors would "be called to account under the criminal law" and the attendants at the service would be charged with violation of the "national security law" and with "disturbance."

Meanwhile, the puppet education ministry instructed the universities and colleges to "severely discipline" all the students participating in the memorial service.

DPRK To Hold Student Memorial

SK060533 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0524 GMT 6 Feb 87

[Text] Pyongyang February 6 (KCNA)--The Consultative Council of former South Korean politicians in the north for the promotion of peaceful reunification, as already reported, published "an appeal to the Korean nationals at home and abroad," in which it expressed support to the call of the South Korean "preparatory committee of the national memorial service for Pak Chong-chol" to hold memorial services all over South Korea including Seoul on February 7, which is designated as "day of national mourning," and decided to set it as day of nation-wide joint mourning.

In support of this decision, the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea and the Korean Students Committee and the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea adopted a joint decision, which reads:

1. February 7, 1987 is designated as day of mourning for the late student Pak Chong-chol;
2. A memorial service for the late student Pak Chong-chol shall be held at the central hall of the LSWYK at 2 p.m. February 7, 1987, in Pyongyang under the cosponsorship of the Pyongyang Municipal Committees of the LSWYK and the GFTUK;
3. Memorial services for the late student Pak Chong-chol shall be held simultaneously in Kaesong municipality, Haeju City, Nampo municipality, Sariwon City and other local areas.

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CSO: 4100/103

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

REPORTAGE ON RALLY FOR VICTIM OF TORTURE DEATH

DPRK University Holds Rally

SK060231 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 3 Feb 87

[Text] On 3 February, a rally of youths and students was held at Kim Hyong-chik Teacher's University to denounce the South Korea fascist clique for having bestially tortured Seoul National University [SNU] student Pak Chong-chol to death. The rally hall was crowded with university students who attended the meeting with surging indignation and burning enmity against the Chon Tu-hwan murderers who brutally tortured to death SNU student Pak Chong-chol, who aspired for independence, democracy, and reunification. The rally was participated in by responsible university functionaries and students.

Yun Chun-chan, chairman of the university LSWYK Committee, and students Cha Kyong-il, Kom Myong-hui, and Nam Hae-il spoke at the rally.

The speakers noted: Upon hearing the news that SNU University student Pak Chong-chol was unjustifiably sacrificed by the flagitious torture atrocity of traitor Chon Tu-hwan--a human butcher--the youths and students of the teachers' university are burning with surging indignation against the murderers.

They exposed: The fascist Chon Tu-hwan clique perpetrated the unpardonable crime of inflicting cruel and outrageous torture on the SNU student, who demanded the restoration of deprived national sovereignty in South Korea, democracy, and the reunification of the country, and of murdering him.

The speakers sternly denounced the murderous Chon Tu-hwan rascals for having bestially and ruthlessly slaughtered student Pak Chong-chol in the name of all university students.

They pointed out: Since the day he grabbed power up to the present, traitor Chon Tu-hwan, a peerless murderer who brutally and truculently killed thousands of fellow countrymen and soaked Kwangju in a sea of blood, has committed the indelible antinational butchery of relentlessly murdering countless youths, students, and patriotic people.

They said with surging rage: The wretches detained those involved in the popular Kwangju uprising and in the arson struggle at the American Cultural Center in Pusan and other patriotic youths, students, and people, who cried

for independence, democracy, and reunification, in prisons and concentration camps, inflicted all types of inhumane medieval torture, such as electric torture, water torture, bamboo needle torture, incandescent electric lamp torture, roast chicken torture, and mental torture, on them, and murdered and threw many of them into rivers and seas.

Referring to the fact that the murderous atrocities of the murderous Chon Tu-hwan rascals have recently reached an extreme, they condemned them for having executed two patriotic students, who had fought for independence and democracy, at the dawn of the New Year on charges of violating the notorious National Security Law, for kicking up rackets of arrest while putting 175 students involved in student struggles on a nationwide wanted list, and for holding murderous trials of some 400 participants in the joint sit-in Konguk University.

The speakers emphatically said: the fascist suppression of patriotic youths and students in South Korea shows that the Chon Tu-hwan military rascals are peerless fascist tyrants and cruel murderers who have even lost the reasoning of man and are running wild without discretion.

Saying that even though they can kill a patriotic student today, the fascist dictators will be faced by the shameful destiny of being buried by avengers tomorrow, the speakers stressed that the Chon Tu-hwan military, fascist clique must immediately stop the antinational butchery of arresting, detaining, trying, punishing, and torturing progressive youths and students to death, withdraw unjust punishment inflicted on patriotic youths, students, and people, and unconditionally release them at once.

While speeches were being delivered, such slogans as "Down With Murderous Rascal Chon Tu-hwan," "Let Us Actively Support and Encourage the Anti-U.S. and Antifascist Struggle of the South Korean Youths, Students, and People," and "Let Us Accomplish the Historic Cause of National Reunification With the United Strength of the Entire Nation Without Fail," were shouted out in succession.

Pyongyang Commentator 'Fascist Clique'

SK060844 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1150 GMT 5 Feb 87

[Commentary by station commentator Kim Kyong-pok: "Another Whirlwind of Suppression"]

[Text] In the wake of the national memorial service for Pak Chong-chol slated for 7 February, an alarming situation has now been created in South Korea.

During a period from 6 to 8 February, the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique has ordered the police to assume the special "A" class alert posture in Seoul and Kyonggi Province and the "B" class alert posture in other local areas. It has handed down a directive to all the police stations to maintain a 24-hour working system.

Meanwhile, the puppet clique has decided to mobilize more than 3,000 policemen on 7 February, the day the national memorial service for Pak Chong-chol is to be held, and to encircle the Myongdong catholic church in Seoul and its vicinity doubly and trebly. Thus, it will block opposition figures, party members, students, and citizens who will gather to attend the memorial service at the church.

Prior to this, holding a so-called central executive meeting on 2 February, the DJP raved that it would resolutely deal with the memorial service for Pak Chong-chol by branding it as an impure funeral ceremony. At the same time, the puppet education ministry has threatened that it would sternly punish students who participate in the memorial service.

The situation created in South Korea reminds one of when the puppet clique repressed with guns and bayonets the NKDP's Seoul rally held last year for constitutional revision favoring a direct presidential system. Such maneuvers by the fascist clique are a fascist atrocity, to even ban the memorial service for a patriotic student who was cruelly sacrificed [words indistinct] torture.

The South Korean people's grudge against the fascist clique which bestially tortured and murdered student Pak Chong-chol has filled the entire land of South Korea. As for Pak Chong-chol, a Seoul University student, he was a patriotic student who rose in the just struggle to demand independence and democratization for South Korean society. He was atrociously murdered during bestial and merciless torture by the fascist hangmen when he embarked down the path of struggle to realize the South Korean people's aspirations to live in a society free from outside forces and fascism.

It is quite natural for the South Korean people to mourn the sacrificed student and to condemn the murderers. It is a fine custom of our people to mourn the deceased together when a funeral takes place in their community. This being the case, how can one stand idly by without mourning student Pak Chong-chol who was sacrificed while rising up in a patriotic struggle?

That the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique is conducting a wholesale roundup by exercising the repressive emergency law is an intolerable crime. This again shows that the remarks on human rights and so forth loudly raved about by the Chon Tu-hwan and No Tae-u clique are all empty words and that the rascals are atrocious military hooligans who know only the wielding of bayonets and guns.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique is desperately running amok to repress the people's spirit of resistance with the club of fascism and to overcome the crisis in its rule. However, its act is foolish.

Today, because the South Korean students and people know that they cannot live with the fascist regime, which tramples underfoot even the basic democratic freedom and rights, intact, they have vigorously risen in the anti-U.S. and antigovernment struggle to live a life worthy of men in a new democratic world free from aggressors and national traitors.

The South Korean youths, students and people will certainly seek to compensate for the blood of the student Pak Chong-chol a thousand times. They will overthrow without fail the Chon Tu-hwan fascist dictatorship, an unprecedentedly vicious torturing and murderous regime.

Nothing can block the desire and aspirations of the South Korean youths, students, and people to achieve independence and democracy in South Korean society and to live worthwhile lives by glorifying the nation's sovereignty and the dignity of mankind.

If the fascist clique thinks it would be safe even after smashing the national memorial service for Pak Chong-chol, it has miscalculated. The puppets' reckless repressive offensive will only arouse the greater indignation of the South Korean people.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique should immediately stop the fascist suppression of the people and apologize to the nation for its unpardonable crime of torturing and murdering patriotic students and people. It should step down from power.

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CSO: 4110/068

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

VNS ELUCIDATES PROPOSAL FOR CONFEDERAL STATE

SK230905 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea
0300 GMT 20 Jan 87

[Talk by Madam Yun Chong-won: "The Proposal for Establishing a Confederal State Is the Most Rational Way to Realize the Fatherland's Reunification"]

[Text] How are you, everyone? President Kim Il-song, the sun of the nation and lodestar of the fatherland's reunification, in his policy speech during the first session of the eighth SPA on 30 December of last year, has once again declared that the most rational way to realize the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland is to establish the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo [DCRK].

A proposal for establishing a confederal republic was put forward by President Kim Il-song at the Sixth WPK Congress held in 1980. It was basically different from the proposal for a North-South confederal system the North promoted in 1960. The proposal for a North-South confederal system is a transitional step toward realizing complete reunification. Meanwhile, the proposal for establishing the DCRK is not a transitional step. It is to realize complete national reunification.

The proposal for establishing a confederal state is to realize the fatherland's reunification by establishing a confederal republic in which the North and South exercise regional autonomy respectively with equal rights and duties, recognizing and tolerating each other's ideas and systems. Thus, establishing the DCRK would make it possible to accomplish the historic national task of the fatherland's reunification as desired by the entire nation. Therefore, the significance of the proposal for establishing a confederal republic is that the proposal itself is to realize complete reunification.

The president declared in his policy speech: If we are to prevent the North and the South from being divided into two Koreas forever and help the entire nation ward off a holocaust, we have no alternative but to reunify the country by founding a confederal state, which would recognize neither side as the conqueror or the conquered. Therefore, in the future, we will also make patient efforts to realize this just proposal for reunification.

This declaration by the respected and beloved President Kim Il-song elucidates the need to realize reunification through the establishment of a confederal republic, its inevitability, and its urgency. It also elucidates the way toward realizing reunification and its correctness.

The North's proposal for establishing a confederal republic is not for any other objective. It is to prevent the country and the nation from being divided into two forever, to realize national reunification, and to achieve national prosperity and development. It is also to allow the entire nation to live in harmony in a reunified fatherland without a holocaust. In other words, the proposal for establishing a DCRK is to prevent the danger of permanent division and the danger of a new war by all means and to save the country and nation. Thus, it is a proposal put forward from a patriotic stand.

Today, the prevailing situation urgently demands that the two-Korea maneuvers of the domestic and foreign divisionists and their new war provocation maneuvers be smashed and the country and nation be rescued from crisis. As you know, the danger of permanent national division and the danger of a new war grow with each passing day. The domestic and foreign divisionists, headed by the United States, against the ardent desire for reunification of the entire nation, seek all types of maneuvers to create two Koreas. The U.S. ruling circles and the Chon Tu-hwan ring advocate so-called simultaneous UN membership, unilateral UN membership, and cross-recognition. They are busy trying to make the division of the Korean peninsula a fait accompli in the international community. The vicious anticommunist and anti-north commotion being stirred up by persons in authority during the present stage, under U.S. instigation, are, it can be said, also part of the two-Koreas strategy of the United States to intensify North-South confrontation, increase distrust in the nation, and, thus, obstruct reunification of the nation.

In particular, the danger of war, which grows on the Korean peninsula with each passing day, arouses deep concern in the international community. By deploying approximately 1,000 nuclear weapons, the United States has turned South Korea into the largest nuclear base in the Far East. It still continues to introduce Lance missiles and other means to deliver nuclear weapons and stages all kinds of small- and large-scale military exercises every day, posturing for northward invasion.

Because of these U.S. maneuvers, today, on the Korean peninsula, the state of North-South military confrontation has become even more acute and a touch-and-go situation in which war may break out at any moment prevails. Thus, reality urgently calls for an epochal nation-saving measure to prevent the danger of permanent division and basically eliminate the danger of a war. Under these circumstances, if we are to prevent the growing danger of national division and help the entire nation stave off a holocaust, there is no alternative but to reunify the country by founding a confederal republic, which would recognize neither side as the conqueror or the conquered.

Why, then, is founding a confederal republic, which would recognize neither side as the conquerer or conquered, the most rational way to realize the fatherland's reunification? Above all, because the objective situation on the Korean peninsula demands reunification of the country be realized in a way that would make neither side the conquerer or the conquered.

As you know, two different ideas and systems have continued to prevail in the North and the South for more than 40 years. Under these circumstances, if an attempt is made to realize reunification by liquidating one system and imposing the other, confrontation and clashes would be unavoidable. If both sides continue to absolutize the differences between them, it will only make the division continue.

Thus, the objective and specific realities of the Korean peninsula show that if we are to avoid confrontation and clashes and realize the fatherland's reunification peacefully, there is no alternative but for the North and the South to reunify as one country by recognizing and tolerating each other's ideas and systems. This is precisely why the proposal for founding a confederal state is the most rational way to realize the fatherland's reunification.

Another reason that the proposal for founding a confederal state is the most rational way to realize the fatherland's reunification is that the proposal prefers the interests of neither side, but reflects them equally, and, thus, is equally acceptable to both sides.

In terms of system, form, structure of a unified government and its operation, distribution of rights between a unified government and regional governments and their functions and missions, the political programs of a unified state, and its name, the North's proposal for founding a confederal state can be accepted by both the North and South.

For instance, a unified government would form a supreme national confederal assembly as a supreme power organ and a confederal standing committee as its standing organ. A supreme national confederal assembly would be formed with an equal number of representatives from the North and South and an appropriate number of representatives of overseas compatriots, and a confederal standing committee would be organized by the supreme national confederal assembly.

The supreme national confederal assembly and its confederal standing committee would elect co-speakers of the North and South and their co-chairmen respectively and make them function alternately and respect the principle of avoiding forcing each other's opinion.

Meanwhile, the regional governments, under the guidance of the government of the confederal republic, would exercise the right to pursue their independent domestic and foreign policies within limits consistent with the fundamental interests and demands of the entire nation.

In the proposal for founding a confederal republic, there is absolutely nothing that would infringe upon the interests of the two sides. The proposal is acceptable because of its fairness and justness, with the interests of both sides equally considered. This is yet another reason why the proposal for founding a confederal republic is the most rational way to realize reunification.

It was also declared in the proposal for founding the DCRK that the confederal state would treat independence, democracy, neutrality, and peace as its fundamental principles; seek an independent, neutral, and peace-loving foreign policy; and never harass foreign capital and interests, but thoroughly protect them. It has thus earned unanimous support and welcome from all the peace-loving people of the world.

Another reason that the proposal for founding a confederal state is the most rational way to realize reunification is that it increases the realistic possibility of realizing reunification in a practical manner. Today, because of the different ideas and systems that have existed in the North and South for more than 40 years, there exists friction and distrust between them. However, this must not serve as an obstacle to realizing the fatherland's reunification. People with different ideas can live together in one country, and different systems can coexist in one country.

Today, the entire nation considers the fatherland's reunification to be the supreme task and desires that the reunification of the nation be realized at an early date by disregarding the differences in ideas and systems. Under these circumstances, founding a confederal state is certainly possible.

This is even more true when the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification, and grand national unity are taken into consideration. As you know well, the three principles of the fatherland's reunification are fundamental to the fatherland's reunification and reflect the wish of the entire nation. They comprise a joint national reunification program. Founding a confederal state by leaving ideas and systems that exist in the two sides as they are and by realizing the unity of the North and the South means solving the reunification question by the nation's own independent efforts. At the same time, it means solving the reunification question not by using the force of arms, but in a peaceful way, by realizing grand national unity by overcoming the differences of ideas and systems.

Thus, the proposal for founding a confederal republic eloquently shows that it is the most rational and realistic way to realize the reunification of the nation, in terms of the objective and specific situation of our country, in terms of the interests of the North and South, and in terms of realistic possibility.

Our masses must turn out in a pan-national struggle to realize the reunification of the nation by smashing the two-Koreas maneuvers of foreign and domestic divisionists and their war provocation maneuvers and by founding a confederal republic.

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CSO: 4110/068

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

STATION COMMENTATOR DENOUNCES SEOUL ON KIDNAPPED FISHERMEN

SK232346 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1150 GMT 20 Jan 87

[Commentary by station commentator Kim Kyong-pok: "Whom Are They Criticizing?"]

[Text] As has been reported, on 15 January a South Korean vessel, which infiltrated deeply into our territorial waters northwest of the Changsangot on the West Sea, was captured by a KPA Navy patrol ship. According to the investigation of our concerned organization, the vessel was the No 27 Tongjin-ho, a mother ship of the Tongjin Fisheries Company in Yosu, South Cholla Province. Kim Sun-kun, skipper of the vessel, Kim Sang-sop, its chief engineer, and Kang Hui-cho, deck officer, acknowledged in a press conference with our reporters that they illegally infiltrated our territorial waters as many as 21.2 miles. They apologized and pleaded for generous treatment.

Nevertheless, the South Korean puppets recklessly provoke us and stage anti-communist and anti-republic commotions in connection with this incident. The puppets, through the so-called South Korean Federation of International Human Rights Associations, issued a so-called statement to rave as if we forcibly kidnapped the vessel while it was engaged in peaceful fishing operations on the open sea. They even took a shameless act by sending a so-called emergency telegram message to international organizations in the name of this organization. In addition, by mobilizing the rabble of the fisheries agency, the puppets spouted a stream of nonsensical remarks that their vessel was fishing on the open sea and we forcibly kidnapped it.

This is a dirty defamation which farfetchedly distorts the truth of the incident and reverses black and white. This is a shameless act that can be committed only by a traitorous group such as the Chon Tu-hwan group, which seeks to promote friction and confrontation in the nation as a policy.

The South Korean vessel No 27 Tongjin-ho was captured by our side because it illegally infiltrated the territorial waters of our side. The South Korean seamen themselves confessed and acknowledged this. Thus, there is absolutely no ground for them to provoke us. It is our due right to seize a vessel which infiltrates the territorial waters of our side. Thus, no one can complain about this. Those who must assume responsibility and apologize, criticize us for taking a just action. This is indeed like a thief crying "stop thief!"

Whenever South Korean vessels have illegally infiltrated the territorial waters of our side and have been captured by our side, the puppets far-fetchedly provoked us and staged anticommunist commotions. This is a stereotypical trick of the puppets. As was made known, the same was true at the time of the Haewang Nos 6 and 7 incident and at the time of the Namjin No 2 incident. The same was also true at the time of the No 2 Kwangnam-ho and No 2 Tongji-ho incident 3 years ago. The puppets were feverish in seeking anti-republic commotions, while clamoring as if we kidnapped their vessels on the open sea. The anticommunist commotions they are staging this time are also an extension of their chronic habit.

In actuality, the South Korean puppets were precisely those who kidnapped the peaceful fishing boat which was fishing on the open sea and unhesitatingly committed a piratic act by sinking a vessel, which was returning home from overseas along the navigation route on the open sea, claiming it was a so-called spy boat and opening fire on it. The whole world knows this. For instance, in January 1985, the puppets committed a criminal act by blocking the navigation course of the seamen of the Chungsong Nos 524-1 and 524-2 of the Export Fisheries Station who were returning to the fatherland along the international navigation route. The puppets also sank a met ship of the Nampo Fisheries Station and the fishing boats of the Wonsan Fisheries Station which were drifting due to engine trouble. Thus, it is impossible to count all the piratic acts of the puppets. The puppets' piratic acts are criminal acts which can be committed only by those who know nothing about international law, morality or duty, and who have not even a shred of national conscience.

It is for no other purpose that the puppets turn their faces away from the truth and farfetchedly provoke us. The Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique's stereotypical anticommunist commotions are for the purpose of diverting the attention of the youths, students, and people waging the anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle for independence and democracy elsewhere, bridging over the serious crisis of the fascist colonial rule, and freeing itself from isolation at home and abroad. However, this is a foolish attempt.

Pretending to aid the seamen of the vessel captured this time, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is actually exploiting them as victims of the anticommunist confrontation. This is a criminal act that can never be tolerated.

The South Korean puppets must do away with the commotions of anticommunist confrontation which they stage by distorting the truth, thus aggravating North-South relations and heightening tension.

By using this incident, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is trying to shirk responsibility for aggravating the situation. However, it must know that such a farfetched attempt will never work and it must not act recklessly.

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CSO: 4110/068

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DPRK DAILY DENOUNCES ANTICOMMUNIST MANEUVERS IN SOUTH

SK301245 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2154 GMT 29 Jan 87

[NONDONG SINMUN 30 January commentary: "The Slandorous Anticomunist Maneuvers Are Habitual Evil Practice of the South Korean Puppets"]

[Text] As was known, at the beginning of the New Year, the South Korean puppets have perpetrated a vicious slanderous commotion against our Republic by concocting the incident of attempted abduction of a Korean compatriot from Singapore.

The puppets concocted that we attempted to kidnap Yun Tae-sik, a Korean resident in Hong Kong, by using Kim Ok-pun, a Korean waitress in a wineshop in Hong Kong. To realize their slanderous drama, the South Korean puppets perpetrated the mean act of linking Kim Ik-pun, whom they sent to Hong Kong to earn money through prostitution, with us and Chongnyon.

However, the so-called incident of the attempted abduction of Yun Tae-sik loudly propagandized by the South Korean puppets has been fully revealed to be a totally false drama and a preposterous anticommunist commotion concocted to slander and smear us and to inspire North-South confrontation.

Papers published in Singapore on 27 January wrote that North Korea's using a woman for abduction has turned out to be false; Yun Tae-sik concocted the incident to conceal his crime of murdering his wife. Thus, the papers exposed that Kim Ok-pun, who the South Korean puppets claimed to be involved in the incident of the attempted abduction of Yun Tae-sik, was murdered by Yun Tae-sik. The papers also noted that the incident of the attempted abduction of Yun Tae-sik by a woman has been revealed to be false; Yun Tae-sik had already admitted his own crime and had stated that the spy incident was a means designed to blot out the truth of his crime.

Thus, the true color of the slanderous and wicked South Korean puppets who have made absurd and preposterous remarks that we had used Kim Ok-pun, a woman agent, to kidnap Yun Tae-sik while perpetrating vicious propaganda against us and Chongnyon has been fully exposed to the entire world.

All the revealed facts again show that the false propaganda and slanderous anticommunist maneuvers against us have become the habitual evil practice and stereotypical tactics of the South Korean puppets.

It is the familiar technique of the South Korean puppets to concoct a shocking incident whenever the crisis in rule is deepened and to wage an anticommunist commotion by linking the incident with us.

After kidnapping Kim Tae-chung in broad daylight in the center of Tokyo, Japan, some time ago, the South Korean puppets perpetrated a noisy commotion in an attempt to link his abduction with us. They perpetrated the slanderous anti-republic propaganda when they concocted the 15 August shooting incident against former dictator Pak Chong-hui while persisting that it was our act. However, it was finally revealed to the world that it was a drama they themselves had staged.

The theory of crisis in 1988, with which the puppets are inspiring confrontation with us, is concocted to strengthen their dictatorship and realize long-term power while creating a sense of crisis by fabricating the nonexistent falsehood that southward aggression is near at hand.

Instigating anticommunist confrontation by slandering us whenever they find an opportunity has become the habitual evil practice of the South Korean puppets. This was clearly shown by the fact that they had perpetrated the wicked [words indistinct] slandering us while raving about forcible abduction, inhumane acts, and so forth in connection with our recent measures to control and investigate a [word indistinct] Korean boat which illegally infiltrated into our territorial waters.

The recent incident of attempted abduction of an overseas compatriot was concocted to divert elsewhere the spearhead of the people's resistance, which had been directed at the rascals, by misleading public opinion; to legalize their military terrorist rule; and to realize their ambition for long-term power by instigating North-South confrontation.

Through such slanderous incidents, the puppets foolishly maneuvered to check the influence exercised by our position toward reunification and by the just peace proposal and to conceal their nature as splittists and nation-selling traitors.

No matter how desperately the Chon Tu-hwan clique may run amok, it cannot harm the international dignity and authority of our republic, that are being enhanced each day, nor can it escape the crisis in the rule that is being deepened each day.

The South Korean puppets should correctly realize that the more frantically they wage slanderous maneuvers against our republic, the more clearly their ugly nature as those who cannot live even a single day without smears and deceitful tricks is revealed. Thus, their own isolation and downfall will be expedited. They should stop the slanderous anticommunist maneuvers.

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CSO: 4110/068

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DPRK COMMENTATOR SCORES ARREST CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY GROUP

SK050629 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1150 GMT 4 Feb 87

[Commentary by station commentator Kim Yong-nam: "Indiscriminate Wielding of Fascist Bludgeon"]

[Text] According to a report, the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique announced recently that it had uncovered a large-scale organization called constituent assembly group, which attempted to build a socialist state. According to the announcement, Choe Min, a Seoul National University [SNU] graduate, and his fellow students organized an underground organization throughout South Korea, disseminated about 200,000 copies of underground publications to indoctrinate the people, and manipulated behind the scenes some 30 major demonstrations by students and workers.

In connection with this incident, the fascist clique arrested 32 suspects, including Choe Min, and detained 24 of them on the charge of violating the notorious national security law. The fascist clique placed many of those involved in the case on the wanted list. Thus, it is now kicking off a wholesale arrest racket throughout South Korea.

The fascist clique's wholesale arrest racket in connection with the constituent assembly group incident is an indiscriminate wielding of fascist bludgeon and an intolerable criminal act.

If the puppet prosecution office's announcement is true, the organization of the constituent assembly group and its members should not become the target of suppression.

The people do not want to live under suppression. They have the independent rights to pioneer their destinies with their own efforts. Nevertheless, how is the situation of South Korea today? Because of the colonial fascist rule of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique, South Korea has been reduced into a human hell barren of democracy and civil rights. Therefore, in South Korea today, the people's primary democratic freedom and rights have been forced to endure exploitation, repression, and disdainful treatment.

It is only too natural for the South Korean people to build a struggle organization in order to pioneer their destinies in South Korea where everything has been completely suffocated. This is also an infrangible right of the South Korean people.

If it is true that the students involved in the case organized the constituent assembly group and struggled to build a socialist state in South Korea, this is by no means a crime. The puppet clique suppressing these students is precisely a group of vicious stranglers of democracy and human rights and brutal fascists.

The fascist clique's clamoring about antistate group and the like is nothing but an excuse to block the rapidly growing antigovernment sentiment among the South Korean people and to suppress and obliterate the patriotic forces struggling for independence, democracy, and reunification.

As everyone knows well, in South Korea today, the massive struggle of the people of all strata against foreign forces and fascism is being intensified more strongly than ever before. New anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle organizations have emerged in succession and their struggle is being intensified. At the same time, the consciousness-raising work among the people of all strata has been actively waged in South Korea. In particular, with the puppet clique's brutal murder by torture of SNU student Pak Chong-chol as the occasion, the people's struggle has been more intensified.

Youths, students, and people are waging the anti-U.S. and antigovernment demonstrations and rallies almost every day, shouting the slogans, "Let Us Overthrow the Military Dictatorial Regime" and "Let Us Overthrow the Military Fascist Clique Which Has Perpetrated Torture."

It is the firm will of the South Korean youths, students, and people not to tolerate the Chon Tu-hwan clique's crimes and to bring a new dawn of independence and democracy to the land of South Korea.

The ever-growing massive struggle of the South Korean people has driven the puppet clique into a predicament. The sophistries the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique is uttering while brutally suppressing the people with the swords of repression are aimed at justifying its repressive atrocities against the South Korean people's just struggle and at realizing security for its power by suppressing and obliterating the democratic forces in South Korea. However, this is a foolish act.

The more the puppets intensify their suppression of the people the stronger the indignation and resistance of the South Korean youths, students, and people will be.

With no repressive maneuver can the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique block the South Korean people's struggle for independence, democracy, and reunification. The puppets must step down from power before they are punished by the people.

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DPRK DAILY COMMENTS ON ANTICOMMUNIST ROW IN SOUTH

SK230450 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0434 GMT 23 Jan 87

[Text] Pyongyang January 23 (KCNA)--MINJU CHŎSON today comments on the fact that the traitor Chon Tu-hwan on January 21 cried at "Chongwadae" that the north "has become undisguised in its attempt to attack the south" and was creating "inner dissension and confusion" through "psychological warfare".

In a signed commentary titled "Cawing of a Crow after Pecking at Dead Body" the daily says:

It is not us but the Chon Tu-hwan group that are staging offensive exercises of the whole army.

On the day when the puppet cried about the "north's attempt to attack the south" South Korean television screened for a long while scenes of the exercises of the puppet army for northward invasion. The puppets spurring on preparations for northward invasion, screening on television scenes of military exercises of the puppet army spoke ill of us who are making all efforts to remove the political and military confrontation on the Korean peninsula. This reminds us of a thief crying stop thief.

The puppet did not forget to take issue with our construction of the Kumgangsan Power Station. This is a foolish act. False propaganda of the puppets about the construction of the Kumgangsan Power Station has already miscarried.

The puppet talked nonsense, prattling about "slander" and "circulation of a rumour" as if his clique's inner dissension and confusion were caused by us.

Preposterous indeed is the trick of the puppet to link his clique's inner confusion and dissension with us by such words as "slander" and "rumour".

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

KUMGANSAN POWER STATION CONSTRUCTION DEFENDED

'Foreign Circles' Denounce Anti-DPRK Campaign

SK030448 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1453 GMT 3 Feb 87

[Text] Pyongyang February 2 (KCNA)--Foreign public circles recently denounced the South Korean puppets' anti-DPRK smear campaign over the construction of the Kumgangsan Power Station.

The Czechoslovak newspaper PRAVDA said that the anti-DPRK smear campaign of the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique was aimed at impairing the peaceful foreign policy of the DPRK.

The construction of the power station can never be a threat to the South Korean people but will be helpful to the prevention of the floods that hit the River Han area every year, the paper said.

The Monima Socialist Organisation of Madagascar in its statement sternly condemned the South Korean puppets' false propaganda on the construction of the Kumgangsan Power Station. It said the South Korean people must not be deceived by this fabrication.

The Sandinist Centre of Workers of Nicaragua in its statement said:

The Nicaraguan working class expresses full support to the Korean people in their construction of the Kumgangsan Power Station for social and economic progress.

The Sandinist Centre of Workers of Nicaragua strongly denounces any political trick distorting fact in an attempt to obstruct the construction.

CSSR, MPR Papers Denounce Smear Campaign

SK040407 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1456 GMT 3 Feb 86

[Text] Pyongyang February 3 (KCNA)--Czechoslovak and Mongolian papers carried articles exposing the South Korean puppet clique's smear campaign against the construction of the Kumgangsan Power Station in our republic.

The Czechoslovak paper PRAVDA January 24 said in a commentator's article titled "Seamy Side of Provocation Disclosed":

The South Korean authorities, while clamouring about the "threat from the north", even brought the question of the construction of the Kumgangsan Power Station before the United Nations to slander Pyongyang and launched a "fund-raising campaign" under the cloak of "counter-dam construction", inciting an anti-communist consciousness among the South Korean people.

In launching the smear campaign the dictator Chon Tu-hwan seeks to undermine the peaceloving foreign policy of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea which is welcomed in the world.

The Mongolian paper HEDELMER January 27 said:

The Kumgangsan Power Station will be a stable structure which poses no danger.

The "flooding operation" cried about by the South Korean authorities is their habitual slander against the DPRK.

Another Mongolian paper NOVOSTI MONGOLII stressed: the Seoul "regime" must discard all sorts of slanders against the DPRK over the construction of the Kumgangsan Power Station and accede to the proposal for north-south high-level political and military talks.

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CSO: 4100/103

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

100 STORM JAPAN EMBASSY--Seoul, Jan. 23 KYODO--Some 100 members of an anticom-munist South Korean group stormed the Japanese Embassy here Friday demanding that Japan hand over a group of North Korean boat people to South Korea, police said. They apparently fear that the Japanese Government may release them in such a way as to allow North Korean authorities to regain control over them. The 11 boat people aboard a 50-ton North Korean ship were taken into custody Thursday by a maritime safety patrol boat in the Sea of Japan and are believed to be seeking political asylum, not necessarily in Japan. Carrying placards and banners calling for the transfer of the defectors to South Korea, the group handed a protest statement to officials of the embassy. "Japan's act will constitute violation of international custom and goes contrary to the spirit of humanitarianism," it said. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 1334 GMT 23 Jan 87 OW]

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S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

GOVERNMENT, OPPOSITION PARTIES REACT TO VISITS BY U.S. LEADERS

Seoul TONGA ILBO in Korean 20 Dec 86 p 3

[Article by Kim Ch'ung-sik: "DJP and NKDP Members Greet Leading U.S. Figures But With Caution"]

[Text] Beginning in December, leading figures of present and former U.S. administrations and Congresses have visited Seoul frequently.

Whatever the reason, the hurried visits of well-known people brought a great deal of attention to the political circle. The visitors include Assistant Deputy Secretary for Intelligence and Research Morton Abramowitz; a former Candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination, Senator Gary Hart; Rev Jesse Jackson; former presidential aide Zbigniew Brezinski; former CIA Director William Colby; Undersecretary of Defense Ikle; former Ambassador to El Salvador Robert White; and a former commander of the 6th Fleet, retired Vice Admiral John Lee.

Government authorities said: "We have been just too nervous about visits during the politically inactive period mostly by U.S. Congressmen who want to show voters their accomplishments." On the other hand, the authorities have been busy meeting with the prominent visitors, and stressed a "gradual democratization," while explaining constitutional revision plans for the assembly cabinet system.

The opposition circle members, too, seemed to be working hard to convince the key U.S. visitors of the "propriety" of constitutional revision for direct presidential elections and the "impropriety" of the constitutional revision plans of the government party.

Let's take a close look at the undisclosed activities and speeches of the key U.S. visitors.

Senator Hart Tries To Remain Neutral

Senator Hart, befitting his political position as a presidential candidate, seemed to have done a lot of "homework" on Korean politics, the economy, and the issues of Korean-U.S. trade, according to those who have met him.

When he met with high-ranking authorities of the government party, Senator Hart is said to have done his best to remain neutral while thoroughly questioning the logic against the direct election of president.

A DJP executive who met Senator Hart said: "He seemed to realize that a future American presidential candidate should not say: 'Such and such things are not good.' He persistently asked questions about Korean-U.S. trade friction and the domestic issues of constitutional revision, but he really resorted to the basic principle that the basic objectives of democracy rest on a humanized life and individual freedom." And the official added that he was impressed that Senator Hart was recording every detail of the explanations on his notebook.

In his speech at the Circum-Pan-Pacific Conference on 10 December, Senator Hart expressed a broad view on U.S. protectionism, saying: "Every country must work harder to support growth of developing countries, to remove trade barriers, and to end unfair trade practices." And when the issues of Korean-U.S. trade friction became the subject, he is said to have taken a different position from that of other Congressmen. For instance, unlike most U.S. congressmen who visit Korea and speak up, "Korea should buy more U.S. agricultural products," or "Korea has not fully opened the door of its tobacco market," Senator Hart is said to have stressed his own opinions while illustrating American public opinions on protective trade and the atmosphere of congressional debate.

During his visit to Seoul, Senator Hart said: "When I meet Gorbachev in the Soviet Union, I'll urge him not to exercise his veto power on the issue of Korea's membership in the U.N." which has been reported by the foreign press.

"Visit for a Photograph"

On 12 December, when Senator Hart visited the NKDP headquarters, some of the assemblymen competed for photographers, giving an ugly impression. But, in fact, Senator Hart spoke as if he too is concerned about the next election.

Implicitly, a concerned Korean asked: "What made you come to Seoul?" Senator Hart responded readily: "I wanted to pose for a photograph with the two Mr Kims." And he said he ought to pose for a photograph with Mr Kim Dae-jung and Mr Kim Yong-sam, whose names are now well known in the United States.

On the other hand, demonstrating his political ability during the opening ceremony of the Circum-Pan-Pacific Conference in the evening of 10 December, Senator Hart attempted to speak aloud "Welcome" in Korean, but although he had trouble pronouncing the word correctly, his charming smile won applause.

DJP and KKDP Criticize Each Other

In connection with the continuing visits of key U.S. figures, the DJP authorities said: "We can certainly describe this as a 'rushed' visit in terms of number of visits by the prominent figures this time of the year, compared with past years including last year." They added: "But it is a serious misconception to think that they came here to suggest directions for Korean politics."

Foreign affairs officials tried to emphasize: "Most of the key figures who have recently visited Seoul are U.S. senators and representatives, and their visits are not intended to exercise an influence of Korea but are intended to prepare themselves for the next U.S. election."

A government authority said: "Whether it's good or bad, this proves that Korea has suddenly become a significant subject in U.S. political circles." And he explained that the visitors want to leave a trace of their speeches and pose for a photograph with the opposition party members because U.S. voters now regard Korean-U.S. trade issues, the development of democratization in Korea, and Korean human rights issues as a significant subject.

In other words, the U.S. congressmen are said to have started paying a greater attention to Korean affairs because as Korean exports to the U.S. increase rapidly and as the Korean trade surplus becomes significant, the opening of the Korean market has become an attention-grabbing subject even to U.S. farmers who produce rice, tobacco, and beef, while the U.S. press organizations frequently mention Korean police activities in connection with the political situation of constitutional revision.

A senior diplomat said: "Isn't it that we are still trying to use our old methods of guessing with anticipation, which we learned from what the United States did to help us in the past when Korea was suffering from the rule of Japanese imperialism rule and when Korea was invaded by North Korea? Now that Korea has grown into such a big country, we must not rely on such a way of thinking." And he stressed that we need not react so sensitively to the movements of U.S. personnel.

In response to the talks of the government party members, the opposition circle figures asked: "Isn't it really the government circle that is reacting sensitively while meeting with every U.S. visitor?" And they seemed to expect the U.S. visitors to work as their "allies" in the political issues of constitutional revision.

Psychological War Began Even Before Their Arrival

The visitors that the government party was most nervous about and that the opposition circle regarded as their "real allies" were the nine people from the U.S. CDP [Center for Democratic Policy] including former Ambassador White, retired Admiral Lee, and former U.S. Congressman Floyd Caldwell. Among the group who arrived on 8 December, Mr White and Mr Lee had previously accompanied Kim Dae-jung on his return to Korea in February last year. Also among the group were two congressional aides,

who have criticized Korean human rights problems, and Choe Song-il, 45, who is an anti-government professor living in the United States.

During his visit to Korea, former Ambassador White remained silent for 1 and 1/2 hours when he was given a briefing on Korean political conditions by a U.S. embassy official, suggesting his antipathy toward the U.S. embassy's "position on the Korean government." And he is even said to have refused to shake hands with embassy staff members.

Even during his meeting with DJP officials, Mr White said: "Keeping Mr Kim Dae-jung under arrest is universally condemned." And he is said to have asked critical questions about Mr Kim Dae-jung's trial in 1980 and the police's interference with Assembly rights. The nine visitors are said to have conducted a psychological war with the government while obtaining their visas for entry into Korea; but after all, their entry is said to have been granted after they signed a statement that they would avoid "imprudent speeches."

Reverend Jackson Stresses "Human Rights"

Befitting his religious character, Reverend Jackson stressed human rights issues, using abstract and general concepts, but he is said to have taken the position of a listener on the issues of constitutional revision and Korean-U.S. trade.

He said: "Korean residents in the United States frequently cause friction with black people in the United States. It happens because Koreans leave for white residential areas after making money in the black residential areas." And he spoke emphatically to the people he met that Koreans should try not to become victims of the anti-Asian sentiment.

On the other hand, Assistant Deputy Secretary Abramowitz attracted unusual concern because of his duties and the purpose of his visit described, respectively, as "information research" and a "survey of political situation in Korea," but his schedule was exclusively based on listening, with few words of his own.

Looking back upon his times when working as an aide to former President Carter, Dr Brezinski, who arrived here at the invitation of the Ilhae Institute, said: "President Carter failed because he was a moralist." He added: "I think an American president cannot be too upright or capable in politics to succeed."

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N.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DAILY ON THREE REVOLUTIONS MOVEMENT

SK280257 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2124 GMT 24 Jan 87

[NODONG SINMUN 25 January special article: "An Important Question in Carrying out the Movement To Win the Red Flag of the Three Revolutions as Party Work"]

[Text] In a letter entitled "Let Us Much More Vigorously Carry out the Movement To Win the Red Flag of the Three Revolutions," sent to the participants of a meeting of forerunners of the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions, dear Comrade Kim Chong-il set the task of vigorously forging ahead with the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions as party work.

Vigorously forging ahead with the movement win the red flag of the three revolutions constitutes a decisive guarantee toward successfully carrying out this movement. Only by vigorously forging ahead with the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions as party work can we carry out the movement at a high level as demanded by the party.

The basis for vigorously forging ahead with the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions as party work is in firmly turning this movement into party committee-type work.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and secretary of the party Central Committee, has pointed out: The important thing in vigorously forging ahead with the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions is to firmly turn this movement into party committee-type work.

Correctly turning party guidance of the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions into party committee-type work implies that the party committee directly plans and carries out work that concerns the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions and that by organizing and setting all posts and functionaries in party committees in motion, the party committee can vigorously forge ahead with the movement.

Correctly turning party guidance of the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions into party committee-type work is a basis for vigorously forging ahead with this movement as party work because this work enables those concerned to correctly assume political guidance of the movement.

Correctly assuming political guidance of the mass movement is a principled requirement for vigorously forging ahead with the mass movement as party work and an important guarantee toward successfully carrying out the movement.

The party's political guidance of the mass movement should begin with work to clearly set the fighting goal and direction of the mass movement.

Making the mass movement advance with a correct fighting goal and direction to meet the party's intent is one of the important contents in firmly forging ahead with the mass movement as party work. Accordingly, without correctly assuming the political guidance of the mass movement, we cannot imagine the question of vigorously forging ahead with the mass movement as party work.

We should not entrust individual posts and functionaries of party committees with the political guidance of the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions--the party guidance of this movement. Only when we correctly turn this work into party committee-type work can we smoothly guarantee it. This is because the party committee is the supreme guiding agency among relevant units that organize and carry out the work of implementing party lines and policies.

Only by correctly turning the party guidance of the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions into party work can party organizations equally grasp the three revolutions--ideological, technological, and cultural--plan and carry out all work by concentrating on the work of imbuing society with the chuche idea, always grasp the status of the implementation of this work, and give guidance in this regard by positively organizing and mobilizing posts and functionaries within the party committees.

Turning the party guidance of the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions into party committee-type work constitutes a basis for vigorously forging ahead with this movement because we can positively organize and mobilize all the forces and means possessed by the party committee in developing it by uniformly grasping these forces and means. Uniformly grasping, organizing, and mobilizing all forces and means possessed by the party committee is an essential requirement for vigorously forging ahead with the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions as party work and a decisive guarantee for developing the movement.

To uniformly grasp and operate all the forces and means of the party committee, we should correctly turn the guidance of the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions into party committee-type work. The party committee performs the function of uniformly grasping, organizing, and mobilizing all forces and means possessed by the posts and all members of the posts.

Only by correctly turning party guidance of the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions can the party committee correctly determine the functions of its posts to help them vigorously forge ahead with the movement, successfully maintain balance among posts and carry out cooperative operations, and concentrate all means of propaganda and agitation on forging ahead with the movement. Accordingly, correctly turning party guidance of the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions into party committee-type work constitutes a basis for vigorously forging ahead with the movement as party work.

To correctly turn the party guidance of the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions, it is important to strengthen collective discussion of important questions that concern the movement. Strengthening collective discussion constitutes a basic condition for guaranteeing collective guidance by the party committee and an important guarantee for attaining success in the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions.

By fully displaying the spirit of democracy in operating the party committee, party organizations at all levels should help all committee members advance creative opinions for thoroughly implementing party directives on the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions. They should also fully reflect the people's intent of dealing with all questions discussed and determined by the party committees.

Party organizations at all levels should address questions that concern the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions in the work plan of the party committee, carefully carry out the assigned organizational work thereof, and correctly grasp and evaluate the status of the implementation of this work.

To turn party guidance of the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions into party committee-type work, we should increase the role of responsible functionaries of party organizations at all levels. The responsible functionaries of party organizations at all levels are commanders who personally grasp and guide the movement to win the red flag of three revolutions. Entertaining a lofty sense of responsibility and awareness that they are commanders who guide the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions, responsible functionaries of party organizations at all levels should vigorously forge ahead with this movement by positively setting posts and functionaries within the party committee in motion.

Whenever they carry out the work of guiding lower units and whenever they guide party meetings, responsible party functionaries should grasp how the movement to win the three revolutions is carried out and take measures to vigorously carry out the movement.

Increasing the role of three revolutions teams in party organizations at all levels is of great significance in correctly turning the party guidance of the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions into party committee-type work.

The three revolutions team department is the party committee post directly in charge of the guidance of the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions. Only by increasing the role of this post can we vigorously forge ahead with the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions according to the uniform plan of the party committee.

With guidance from the party committee, the three revolutions team department should vigorously forge ahead in the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions by adopting a correct methodology. In particular, it should correctly grasp the status of the work of units that have risen in the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions. It should successfully carry out the work of commending units that have achieved goals, of determining units that have attained the standard for awarding the red flag of the three revolutions, and of awarding the red flag of the three revolutions. At the same time, it should successfully carry out the work of guiding those units that have already won the red flag of the three revolutions.

By strengthening party guidance of the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions by upholding the lofty intent of the party center, party organizations at all levels should much more vigorously forge ahead with the movement to meet the requirement for developing the revolution and bring about a new change in implementing the third 7-year plan under the banner of the three revolutions--ideological, technological, and cultural.

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N.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DAILY ON SOCIAL REVOLUTIONIZATION

SK280826 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2120 GMT 26 Jan 87

[NODONG SINMUN 27 January special article: "The Revolutionization and Working Classization of the Entire Society Are Important To Win the Complete Victory of Socialism"]

[Text] The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, in his historic policy speech, elucidated the need to establish a classless society by remaking the relations between man and society in accordance with the appearance of the working class in order to win the complete victory of socialism.

To remake relations between man and society in accordance with the appearance of the working class, our party's policy of the revolutionization and working classization of the entire society must be thoroughly implemented. Remaking relations between man and society in accordance with the appearance of the working class is a fundamental way toward establishing classless society and advancing toward communism.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The fundamental question in winning the complete victory of socialism is to remake relations between man and society in accordance with the appearance of the working class so as to eliminate class differences and to establish a classless society.

This proposition elucidated in the policy speech is a classical formulation which has given a clear answer to the fundamental question for the complete victory of socialism based on a scientific analysis of the inevitability of social development in view of class relations.

Communist society is in itself a society of working classization. To advance toward socialism and communism, the relations between man and society must be remade in accordance with the appearance of the working class. This is precisely the course of building communism and is the only way to build communism and accomplish the historic mission of the working class. Remaking relations between man and society in accordance with the appearance of the working class is to revolutionize the people and make them true communistic people, and to turn the ownership of production means into ownership by all of the people. Analyzing the course of socialist and communist construction

in view of class relations and putting forward the policy of achieving the revolutionization and working classization of man and society are an immortal historic achievement which the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has won in achieving the cause of socialism and communism.

In our country, under the wise leadership of the party and the leader, the struggle to achieve the revolutionization and working classization of the entire society has been vigorously waged and a proud success has been won in this work. Through the struggle to achieve the revolutionization and working classization of the entire society, a fundamental turn has been made in the ideological and spiritual aspect of our people. All members of the society have armed themselves with the revolutionary ideology of our party, the *chuche* idea. They are boundlessly loyal to the party and the leader and display the spirit of sacrificial struggle for the party and revolution and for the fatherland and people. The ranks of unsung heroes and meritorious workers are expanding ceaselessly and the society is enveloped in a spirit of collectivism. This is a proud success won in the man-remaking work.

Adhering to the socialist rural theses, the three revolutions--ideological, technological, and cultural--have been vigorously accelerated in rural areas. As a result, class differences between the working class and peasants have been drastically narrowed. Reality reveals the wise leadership of our party that put forward the policy of the revolutionization and working classization of the entire society in the early days and has adhered to it invariably.

By upholding the task which the great leader put forth in his policy speech, we must continue to vigorously accelerate the revolutionization and working classization of the entire society. Only then can we accelerate the complete victory of socialism. Vigorously waging the struggle to achieve the revolutionization and working classization of the entire society is a realistic demand of our developing revolution to win the complete victory of socialism by advancing the revolution ceaselessly.

Nearly 30 years have passed since our people set out on the road to carry out the task to win the complete victory of socialism. We are now coming closer to the turning point for the complete victory of socialism. However, we must not halt the revolutionization and working classization of the entire society even for a moment. As the revolution continues and socialist construction is carried out, the new generations, which have not suffered trials of the revolutionary struggle, have become the main force of our revolution. In addition, remnants of obsolete ideas still linger among the people, and the imperialists' maneuvers continue for ideological and cultural infiltration. Under these circumstances, if the task to achieve the revolutionization and working classization of the entire society is neglected even for a moment, the people's revolutionary and class awareness will become lax and they will indulge themselves in the victory they have won and in their happy lives. Then, they may avoid participating in the revolution and struggle. This will make it impossible to advance the revolution and defend its gains.

Therefore, to advance the revolution ceaselessly and win the complete victory of socialism, it is important to ceaselessly deepen the struggle to remake the relations between man and society in a revolutionary manner. Vigorously struggling to achieve the revolutionization and working classization of the entire society is an important guarantee for successfully accomplishing the huge revolutionary task facing us today. Today, we are facing the important task of successfully fulfilling the great new long-range plan so as to accelerate the complete victory of socialism and achieve the independent reunification of the fatherland. We must accomplish this task when the situation of the country is tenser than ever. What is most important in this is to further enhance the revolutionary nature of the people and further strengthen our revolutionary ranks politically, ideologically, and class-consciously.

The key to making a breakthrough in fulfilling the new long-range plan by increasing the speed of the advance in the major construction projects and on all fronts of socialist construction this year also lies in mobilizing the revolutionary zeal of the people through their proper revolutionization. At the same time, the working classization of peasants and the industrialization of agriculture can also be successfully achieved only by achieving the revolutionization of the agricultural working people and by making them struggle unyieldingly with lofty loyalty to the party and the leader and with the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle. Therefore, in accelerating the general march of this year, it is very important to vigorously push ahead with the revolutionization and working classization of man and society.

What is important in revolutionizing all members of society is, above all, to foster them to be genuine revolutionaries with the revolutionary consciousness of the working class by giving priority to the ideological revolution.

Only when a man has a firm collectivist idea can he have the ideological and spiritual traits of socialist society which has won the complete victory of socialism. The issue of turning cooperative ownership into ownership by all of the people and the issue of eliminating class differences between the working class and peasants can be realized only when men arm themselves with collectivist spirit.

Experiences show that only when the ideological revolution is strengthened, can men accomplish the revolutionary cause to the end without the slightest degree of slackening or easygoing attitude by continuously upholding the banner of the revolution.

It is important in deepening the ideological revolution to constantly strengthen the ideological indoctrination works including the indoctrination of the party's monolithic idea, of the revolution, of the class, and of communism according to the demand of developing realities.

By so doing, can we make all the party members and workers firmly arm themselves with our party's chuche idea, always thinking revolutionarily and

living soundly, and tenaciously fight to accomplish the chuche cause with the spirit of crossing the burning river and making their way through the bog by upholding the party and the leader with revolutionary faith and principle.

At the same time, it is important to prevent various erroneous ideological factors including individualism, egoism, and easygoing attitude, and slackening that prevent the working classization of society from taking place among the party members and workers by strengthening the ideological struggle to condemn outdated ideologies.

Accelerating socialist rural construction by thoroughly implementing the rural thesis is important in reforming the entire society in accordance with the appearance of the working class. The thesis on the socialist rural issue is the great program showing the most straight path in building a society in which working classization is accomplished by vigorously accelerating the three revolutions--ideological, technological and cultural--on the farm.

Only when one advances along this path, can one brilliantly resolve the question of ownership and advance toward communism without the slightest deviation. This is a precious truth proven through the experiences gained from practical life.

Deeply realizing the great significance of the rural thesis in reforming the relationship between men and society in accordance with the appearance of the working class and in building a classless society, we should more thoroughly implement this thesis. In order to do so, we should firmly arm all the agricultural workers with the revolutionary idea of the working class and the collectivist spirit by actively accelerating the ideological revolution, and should encourage them to highly display the attitude worthy of masters of the revolution.

At the same time, we should enhance the technological and cultural standard of peasants into that of the working class by widely conducting adult education work and the work of disseminating scientific and technological knowledge among them. We should also foster the new generations to make them reliable functionaries in socialist rural construction.

Only when agriculture is industrialized by vigorously accelerating the rural technological revolution, can the rural economy be developed into a large-scale economy based on modern technology and can agricultural production be raised onto a scientific foundation. Thus, differences between agricultural and industrial labor can be eliminated and peasants can be freed from arduous labor.

We should constantly bring the rural cooperative economy close to the level of the advanced enterprise management of industry by further improving the guidance and management of the rural cooperative economy. Thus, the guidance and assistance from the state to agriculture should be further strengthened.

It is important for all functionaries and workers to firmly establish the traits and principle of the working class in thoroughly reforming the relationship between men and society in accordance with the appearance of the working class.

The course of revolutionizing and working classizing the entire society can be achieved only when the party and state of the working class establish correct policies so that they carry out all works according to the aspirations and interests of the working class and when those who carry out such policies firmly preserve the position of the working class.

Thus, it is important for everyone to arm himself with the revolutionary trait of the working class and to view everything from the standpoint of the working class so that everything will be resolved in the class interest.

We should eliminate the nonworking class factors from all domains, ranging from the ideological and cultural life to resolving the question of ownership, and should make all domains overflow with working class-type elements. Only by so doing, can the principle of collectivist life stressing one for all and all for one be thoroughly embodied in all domains of social life.

It is important to firmly turn the work of revolutionizing and classizing the entire society into a broad mass movement.

The movement to win the red banner of the three revolutions and the movement to learn from and follow the unheralded heroes which were initiated and being led by our party are a powerful driving force for accelerating the revolutionization and working classization of the entire society.

We should see to it that the masses themselves eliminate the nonworking class elements and thoroughly reform everything into working class-type elements in all places in cities and farms by vigorously waging various mass movements including the movement to win the red banner of the three revolutions and the movement to learn from and follow the unheralded heroes according to the intent of the party.

It is important in reforming the relationship between men and society in accordance with the appearance of the working class to firmly grasp the chuche lines and policies of the party and to tenaciously defend and implement them.

The policy for the revolutionization and working classization of the entire society and our party's lines and policies including the rural thesis are a most correct guideline leading our people to the society in which working classization is accomplished and to the communist society.

Deeply cherishing the firm belief that when we live and work in accordance with the demand of our party's policy assuming this policy as the sole guideline we can be victorious without fail, we should highly display the revolutionary traits to unconditionally defend and thoroughly implement our party's lines and policies.

All functionaries and workers should continuously accelerate the work of reforming the relationship between men and society in accordance with the appearance of the working class by upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's policy speech. Thus, we should further expedite the complete victory of socialism.

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CSO: 4110/064

N.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DAILY ON KIM IL-SONG THEORY ON OWNERSHIP

SK161201 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2122 GMT 15 Jan 87

[NODONG SINMUN 16 January special article: "The Most Correct Way To Solve the Problem of Ownership in a Socialist Society"]

[Text] Because of the greatness of its idea and theory, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's historic speech "For the Complete Victory of Socialism" firmly appeals to the hearts of our people and arouses great reactions at home and abroad.

In his historic and classic work, the great leader further deepens and develops the chuche-oriented theory on the problem of ownership under socialism based on the profound chuche principle and monolithically systematizes it. This is an immortal contribution for developing theories on socialist and communist construction and performing the cause of independence.

Important in the chuche-oriented idea and theory concerning the settlement of the problem of ownership elucidated in the great leader's classic work is, above all, the theory on the intrinsic nature of the ownership problem in a socialist society, its historical status, and the basic ways and directions to solve it.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: To remove the class gap between the working class and the farmers, the unitary domination of all-people ownership over the means of production should be established by turning cooperative ownership into all-people ownership.

Based on the chuche idea, the great leader has clearly specified the historical status of the ownership problem in achieving the complete victory of socialism. In what status the problem of ownership is viewed in attaining the complete victory of socialism is a key question that decides whether a perfected socialist society is successfully built.

Relations of ownership of the means of production is a basic factor that determines the classes. Correctly solving the problem concerning the ownership of the means of production is a basic condition that enables the working class and the popular masses with power to remove all types of class

differences and enjoy independent and creative lives as equal masters of the state and society. Therefore, solving the problem of ownership always rises as an important question over the course of social development into socialism and communism.

Perfectly remodeling production relations in a socialist manner and establishing the socialist system are a historical turn in establishing socialist and communist ownership relations. However, they do not mean the complete settlement of the ownership problem. When the socialist system is built, socialist ownership of the means of production is established, but it does not become unitary all-people ownership; cooperation ownership exists in society along with all-people ownership. Because of this, there remain many differences, including the class difference between the working class and the peasantry, in a socialist society.

The difference in ownership relations is an intrinsic difference that determines the class difference between the working class and the farmers, and also the basis for the class difference. Only when the difference between all-people ownership and cooperative ownership, which is to exist after a socialist society has been established, is abolished, can they be made working-class oriented; the class difference between the working class and the farmers be removed; and the historic cause of attaining the complete victory of socialism be successfully carried out. Removing the difference between all-people ownership and cooperative ownership is precisely the basic question that arises in achieving the complete victory of socialism and the basic condition for and key to removing the class difference between the working class and the farmers. Here in lies the historical status that the settlement of the ownership problem assumes in attaining the complete victory of socialism.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song not only elucidated the historical status assumed by the ownership problem in achieving the complete victory of socialism, but also clearly delineated the intrinsic nature of the ownership problem in a socialist society and the basic directions for its settlement.

Completely solving the ownership problem in a socialist society is to establish the unitary domination of all-people ownership over the means of production.

A socialist society is, in its intrinsic sense, a society of the working class. A perfected society is a society in which all social relations, including ownership relations, are established in conformity with the aspirations and demands of the working class and the common interests and demands of the entire society. All-people ownership is a lofty type of socialist ownership--the entire society-wide and statewide socialization of the means of production--and a communist type of ownership.

The ownership problem under socialism is ultimately solved when the unity domination of a lofty-type socialist ownership is established. Thus, complete settlement is, in essence, the question of establishing unitary

domination of all-people ownership. A basic way to solve the ownership problem under socialism is to turn cooperative ownership into all-people ownership. This is the most correct delineation based on the idea that both cooperative ownership and all-people ownership are socialist ownership and turning cooperative ownership into all-people ownership is an inevitable demand in the development of a socialist society based on collectivism.

Cooperative ownership is a type of socialist ownership that constitutes the economic basis of a socialist society along with all-people ownership. Cooperative ownership--a low-level socialist ownership that matches the degree of how much the consciousness of the farmers has developed--develops in the direction of the mounting level of its socialization according to the elevation of the level of the farmers' ideological consciousness and culture and, in the end, is turned into all-people ownership--a high-level socialist ownership. Turning cooperative ownership into all-people ownership is an inevitable demand in the development of cooperative ownership.

Socialism is a society based on collectivism, and demands that relations of ownership develop in conformity with the common interests and demands of the entire society. Both all-people ownership and cooperative ownership are types of socialist ownership, but they are on different levels of (?socialization) in the ownership of the means of production.

All-people ownership is ownership that has been socialized in the scope of entire-society and all-people, and it constitutes the original form of communist ownership. However, cooperative ownership is ownership that has been socialized in the limited scope of an individual cooperative economy.

The course of development in a socialist society based on collectivism is a path along which this collective nature is enhanced. Turning cooperative ownership into all-people ownership socialized on an entire-society scope is an inevitable demand in the development of a socialist society based on collectivism. When cooperative ownership is turned into all-people ownership and thus, all workers are affected by the single economy of all-people ownership, the problem of ownership will ultimately be solved under socialism.

Not weakening cooperative ownership or changing it into another type of ownership, but consolidating and developing it and turning it into all-people ownership is the most correct way to completely solve the ownership problem in conformity with the inevitable demands in the development of a socialist society. The truth and justness of this theory have been confirmed by revolutionary practice in our country. Only when the problem of ownership is solved in this direction along the road of advancing toward socialism and communism can the historic task of removing class differences and abolishing class ultimately be performed.

The great leader's original elucidation of the intrinsic nature of the ownership problem in a socialist society and the basic directions for its settlement are of very great significance. Thanks to this theory, the basic way

to solve the problem of ownership in a socialist society has been delineated, and the revolutionary theory of the working class on the problem of ownership has become a perfected theory that indicates the correct road to the ultimate settlement of the problem.

Important in the chuche-oriented theory concerning the resolution of the problem of ownership illuminated by the work is the theory concerning the fundamental way to convert cooperative ownership into all-people ownership.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The fundamental way to convert cooperative ownership into all-people ownership is to eliminate the ideological and cultural backwardness that exists in rural areas.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has uniquely elucidated the fundamental way to resolve the ownership problem under socialism, placing the masses of the working people at the center and taking into consideration the developmental level of farmers' ideological will and their creative ability.

The fundamental way to convert cooperative ownership into all-people ownership in conformity with the inevitable demands of the developing socialist society is to remove ideological, technological, and cultural backwardness in rural areas. This is a unique theory based on the inevitability of development in relations of ownership and on profound analysis of the source causing differences in relations of ownership under socialism.

Development in relations of ownership depends on the development level of production, the level of the ideological will of the working people, and their technological and cultural levels.

The existence of cooperative ownership in a socialist society, along with all-people ownership, is related to the fact that the level of the farmers' ideological will and their technological and cultural level are lower than the working class and that the material and technological foundation of agriculture is weaker than that of industry. In a nutshell, the existence of cooperative ownership in a socialist society is closely related to the ideological, technological, and cultural backwardness in rural areas, relics of the old society. Therefore, the conversion of cooperative ownership into all-people ownership is resolved only when the root of existence of cooperative ownership has been eliminated and conditions for converting it into all-people ownership have been provided.

Important in converting cooperative ownership into all-people ownership is, before anything else, to enhance the level of the farmers' ideological will, because their ideological will plays a decisive role in developing relations of ownership.

Cooperative ownership can be converted into all-people ownership only when the farmers themselves urgently demand all-people ownership and when they have firmly prepared themselves so that they can practically cope with all-people ownership.

The conversion of cooperative ownership into all-people ownership is the work of changing the farmers from the masters of cooperative ownership to the masters of all-people ownership. Therefore, the level of the farmers' ideological will should reach a level where they can perform their responsibility and role as genuine masters of all-people ownership.

To convert cooperative ownership into all-people ownership, it is important to enhance not only the level of the farmers' ideological will but also their technological and cultural level. This is because the rural economy that has been modernized and developed to an extent that corresponds to all-people ownership demands that the farmers' technological and cultural level be enhanced.

All-people ownership relies on a modernly developed material and a technological foundation. Therefore, letting the farmers possess knowledge and technology with which they can sufficiently cope with all-people ownership is an important condition in converting cooperative ownership into all-people ownership.

Once the level of the farmers' ideological will and their technological and cultural level have reached an extent where they can perform their responsibility and role as genuine masters of all-people ownership, the church-oriented factors can be provided.

To convert cooperative ownership into all-people ownership, not only the level of the farmers' ideological will and their technological and cultural level should be enhanced, but the material and technological foundation of the rural economy that corresponds to all-people ownership should be provided.

The development of ownership relations is related to the development level of production capability and material conditions. Strengthening the material and technological foundation of the rural economy is an important factor and condition in converting ownership. The material and technological foundation of agriculture on which cooperative ownership can be converted into all-people ownership is the material and technological foundation based on modern production technology. Only when we provide this foundation can we overcome the limitation of cooperative ownership and successfully resolve all problems that arise in converting to all-people ownership.

Only when the ideological, technological, and cultural backwardness of rural areas is removed, the level of farmers' ideological will and their technological and cultural level are enhanced to the level of the working class, and the material and technological foundation of agriculture is strengthened, can cooperative ownership be converted to all-people ownership and, thus, the unitary control and guidance of all-people ownership and, thus, the unitary control and guidance of all-people ownership of the means of production be established.

Theory concerning the fundamental way to resolve the ownership problem is a revolutionary theory that has elucidated the way to brilliantly resolve

the ownership problem under socialism without the slightest degree of declination under the firm chuche-oriented stand and revolutionary principle.

To eliminate ideological, technological, and cultural backwardness in rural areas and to convert cooperative ownership into all-people ownership, it is important to thoroughly carry out the socialist rural thesis.

The thesis on the rural problem of our country propounded by the great leader is a struggle creed of our party to achieve the final resolution of the rural problem and the complete victory of socialism by consolidating and developing cooperative ownership and, thus, convert it into all-people ownership.

The correctness and vitality of the socialist rural thesis have been more clearly proven with each passing day, and its driving force and influence have extraordinarily increased.

To convert cooperative ownership to all-people ownership, it is important to actively accelerate the ideological and cultural revolutions in rural areas according to the principles indicated in the socialist rural thesis so that all farmers can faithfully work for society, the fatherland, and the people with the high awareness of treasuring the interests of the society and the state more precious than the interests of individuals and the awareness of being masters of the revolution. At the same time, it is important to see to it that all farmers possess a high level of knowledge and technology so that they can skillfully handle modern farm machinery and do farm work scientifically and technologically. Along with this, it is also important to industrialize agriculture and to lift agricultural production to a high scientific foundation by vigorously accelerating the technological revolution in rural areas. Thus, we should see to it that all farmers can not only perform their responsibility and role as genuine masters of all-people ownership, but also provide material conditions by which they can enjoy the same position and role workers enjoy.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has elucidated that to convert cooperative ownership to all-people ownership the two ownerships should be systematically combined and the guidance and management of the agricultural cooperative economy should be constantly improved while constantly enhancing the guiding role of all-people ownership to cooperative ownership.

This is not only the embodiment of the ideology of enhancing the guiding role of the working class over farmers, but also a unique explanation based on the ideology that economic management has a great effect on the change and development of ownership relations.

Indeed, the chuche-oriented theory on the resolution of the problem of ownership elucidated by the respected and beloved leader has demonstrated great vitality as a great revolutionary theory that has elucidated the most correct way to resolve the problem of ownership under socialism.

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N.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

WPK EXPRESSES THANKS TO WELDING WORKERS

SK060226 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2100 GMT 26 Dec 86

[Text] The WPK, Central Committee sent thanks to participants in the national youths' pipe making and welding contest. The participants in the national youths' pipe manufacturing and welding contest, who dashed to the Suchon vinalon complex construction site with a sense of burning loyalty to the party and the leader, attained reformatory success in making steel structures, thus opening a firm vista to more powerfully accelerate the construction of major establishments in the Sunchon vinalon complex. During the contest, young pipemakers and welders created the labor exploit of making a large number of steel structures in a short period of time by widely introducing approximately 50 new technical innovation devices and advanced work methods while fully demonstrating the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and fortitude.

The WPK Central Committee sent thanks to the participants in the national youth's pipemaking and welding contest who effected shining labor exploits in making steel structures for the Sunchon vinalon complex by displaying a sense of loyalty to the party and the leader and an invincible revolutionary spirit.

On 26 December, a meeting to convey the thanks of the WPK Central Committee was held at the site. Ho Chong-suk, secretary of the party Central Committee; Kim Tong-hwan, Choe Su-il, and other functionaries concerned attended the meeting with participants in the national pipemaking and welding contest for youths and construction workers. At the meeting, the thanks from the WPK Central Committee were conveyed amid the thunderous applause of participants.

Speeches followed. The speakers said: The thanks of the party Central Committee contain the great trust and expectation of the party which is trying to put sanguine youths who burn with passion at the van of the struggle to expedite the completion of construction of the Sunchon vinalon complex and to nurture them into being staunch youths in a rewarding struggle into practice.

The speakers added: Having received the thanks of the party Central Committee, we are enveloped with great pleasure and deep emotions. We extend the

greatest honor and the warmest appreciation to the great leader and the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, who has always led our people and youths down the single road of victory and glory.

They also said: The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song directed the construction of the Sunchon vinalon complex, which is of weighty significance in completely solving the problems of food, housing, and clothing of the people, and brilliantly indicated the direction and method of construction. He personally came to the construction site, highly appraised the labor success of soldiers and construction workers, and emphasized the importance of construction of the structures.

The speakers noted: To brilliantly realize the farsighted plan of the great leader, the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il has ensured that the [word indistinct], the entire country, and all the people could powerfully support the construction of the Sunchon vinalon complex, and has led youths to create new labor feats in this grand and rewarding struggle.

They said: Endlessly encouraged by the wise leadership and great concern of the party and the leader, the participants in the national youth's pipe-making and welding contest have successively created records in manufacturing steel structures, cherishing the party's trust and expectation deep in their minds and burning their hearts of youth with loyalty.

They also expressed their firm resolve to create new miracles and exploits in all combat sites to implement the party's economic policy while cherishing the great honor and pride of having received the thanks of the party Central Committee.

They went on to say: We will actively contribute to precipitating the completion of construction by further fanning the flames of the movement for mass technical innovation and by dynamically conducting various campaigns for socialist competition.

They said: With the enthusiasm of loyalty fully displayed at the Sunchon vinalon complex construction site, the young pipemakers and welders who took part in the contest will create new miracles and exploits at every post of socialist economic construction.

A letter of resolve was adopted at the meeting.

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N. KOREA/MILITARY

TRAINING ASSISTANCE TO AFRICAN MILITARY, GUERRILLAS

Paris DEFENSE NATIONALE in French Jan 87 pp 111-134

[Article by Pascal Chaigneau and Richard Sola: "France Facing North Korean Subversion in Africa"]

[Text] Pascal Chaigneau is director of the School of Advanced International Studies and Richard Sola is a professor at the same school. Both are faithful contributors to this journal and are all the more appreciated because they often deal with little known subjects. This time, they have revealed the overseas expansion of North Korea and -- of particular interest to French policy -- the establishment of a veritable and very active Tripoli-Pyongyang axis in Africa.

While, from Luanda to Managua, the Cubans still attract the attention of observers and journalists, one cannot help noting that the homeland of the "venerated" Kim Il-song is still largely underanalyzed in international, diplomatic or military relations. One is astonished at such a failure to appreciate the facts when one recalls that, from the advisers serving as instructors in guerrilla training camps to Mig 21 and 23 pilots and including tank drivers, the number of North Koreans assigned "overseas" with foreign armed forces, following the signature of military cooperation agreements, is now estimated at over 8,000.

Based on statistics from the Intelligence Defense Agency and the International Institute for Strategic Studies, an estimated 300 North Koreans are helping to prop up the Nicaraguan regime of Daniel Ortega. In the Middle East, soldiers from north of the 38th parallel have been in Iran (350) since 1982, the year Korea began its arms shipments to Tehran. In South Yemen, the only Muslim state to declare itself officially Marxist-Leninist, one can count 150, while in Tripoli, their number is put at 250, a figure identical to that estimated for Damascus since the establishment of diplomatic relations between North Korea and Syria.

It is nevertheless south of the Sahara that Korean policy takes on its full dimensions. From the Seychelles to Angola and including Zimbabwe, Tanzania, Uganda and Burkina Faso, over 5,000 North Korean soldiers are now making their country a leading power in the African theater. Alternately playing the card of military guarantees and of willful Asian-type diplomacy, North Korea has now become an essential protagonist on the African scene. Proof of this is

the fact that since last year, even Abdou Diouf has been among the 20 African chiefs of state received in Pyongyang over the past 7 years and that since 1985, Gabon has opened an embassy in North Korea, following the example set by Presidents Mobutu, Dos Santos, Mengistu and Qadhdhafi. (Footnote 1) (To date, the People's Democratic Republic of Korea has embassies in Angola, Burundi, Botswana, Cameroon, the Congo, the Ivory Coast, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Mozambique, Niger, Madagascar, the Seychelles, Sudan, Somalia, Sierra Leone, Uganda, Tanzania, Zambia, Zaire and Zimbabwe. It also has diplomatic representations in the Comoro Islands, Ghana, Kenya, the Cape Verde Islands, Lesotho, Liberia, Malawi, Mauritania, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal and the Central African Republic.)

Seen from this angle, in order to have a better understanding of North Korea's African plans and a better grasp of its approach, accomplishments, uncertainties and possible prospects, three questions must be considered by the observer: What place should Africa be granted in Korean diplomacy? In what way and why does North Korea appear to be a "new" praetorian south of the Sahara? Finally, must Kim Il-song the African be considered as a diplomat of genius or a contributor won over by Moscow? These questions are all the more relevant now that a Tripoli-Pyongyang axis is shaping up.

Africa in North Korean Diplomacy

The model of development proposed by Pyongyang seems to interest African countries more and more because it emanates from an average-size nation hemmed in by two communist giants and threatened by "Japanese-American imperialism." (Footnote 2) (Of interest is a general article on North Korean foreign policy by C. Kim Young, entitled "North Korea Foreign Policy," in PROBLEMS OF COMMUNISM, January-February 1985.) It can be understood as: a praxis close to Maoist populism; a systematized expression of the nonaligned movement; an overall self-centered model containing all fields of activity; the institution of a militarization of the entire political and social system and of which the militia is a systematic corollary; the establishment of ideological control leading to a transparency of society that gradually prohibits any political opposition; and finally, increased control of all domains of expression of sovereignty. Despite its Korean "costume," the "Joutche" (North Korean policy) is but a version of Marxism-Leninism. It also remains nothing more than a totalitarian ideology in which the obsidional feeling is exacerbated.

A double motivation seems to have pushed Pyongyang to draw closer to the African continent. On the one hand, as early as 1975, a radicalization of the non-aligned movement in favor of the Eastern countries was virtual; it would bring Fidel Castro to the chairmanship of the Sixth Summit Conference in Havana and illustrate the strengthening of North Korea's positions by its entry onto the Coordinating Committee, an advantageous position from which to establish a new dialogue with an African continent in the process of destabilization due to the oblique strategy of the Soviets on the continent. Furthermore, starting in 1979 and given its economic difficulties, North Korea opted for a modernization of its industrial infrastructure and export promotion. It will be noted that it was at the time of the Sixth Congress of the party (October 1980), during which the Central Committee was modified by the appointment of 175 new members

out of 248, that coincides with the undeniable emergence of Kim Jong-il, son of Kim Il-song.

This set of circumstances leads one to think that starting in the early 1980's, in order to compensate for the 15 percent of the GNP (nearly 35 percent of the budget) devoted to national defense, the new North Korean technocrats decided to use their new relations with Africa to stimulate foreign demand. On the one hand, the mass production of weapons allows greater profitability of the range of manufacturing along with technological progress, while keeping industry operating. Moreover, it would be interesting to know the impact of the African countries' demand for weapons on the policy of promotion in military channels in North Korea. Furthermore, weapons have become a new currency to be used in international trading, which prevents too great an indebtedness in foreign exchange. (Footnote 3) (R. Sola: "North Korea: Gun Butter," LES ECHOS, 13 August 1984, and "Korea: North-South Rapprochement and East-West Dialogue," LES ECHOS, 15 November 1984)

This diplomatic reorientation, which one could label as a new North-South dialogue, would also be accentuated, if one is to believe different observers of North Korean policy, by the more pragmatic attitude of the "young team" in the entourage of Kim Jong-il. (Footnote 4) (H. Kim: "Current Major Trends in North Korea's Domestic Politics," JOURNAL OF ASIAN STUDIES, Fall 1984) This foreign policy seems to have received a favorable response in Africa if one looks at the list of some 20 African personalities who have visited the North Korean capital in the past 5 years. While the first contacts permitted general exchanges of views, these diplomatic relations very quickly resulted in the definition of an anti-American and anti-French strategy throughout the African continent, a political line clearly defined in an article in MINJU CHOSUN of 24 June 1983: a strengthening of international solidarity, opposition to imperialism and acceleration of the victory of the world revolution; the massive sending of military advisers -- an Ilyushin 62 carrying 20 military advisers reportedly crashed on 1 May 1983 near Conakry, on its way from Bamako, Mali; and an increase in the number of military defense agreements: in 1980 with Uganda, on 31 December 1981 with Ghana, in November 1982 with Libya, October 1983 with Ethiopia and in the summer of 1984 with Burkina Faso. One can therefore only emphasize the role of praetorians played by the North Koreans in Sub-Saharan Africa.

New Praetorian South of the Sahara

If the arrival of the North Koreans in Africa goes back to 1965 in Tanzania, one must nevertheless await the 1970's and above all, the past 5 years, before their military presence takes on a dimension placing them in a leading role. If one excludes the civilian aspects of their activities (rice growing and major projects, for the most part), paying heed to only the military side of their services, one will find three functions, which often interact: fighting by specialized elite troops in the antiguerrilla struggle; guerrilla training and the military presence; and the praetorian guard.

As early as 1971, authorities in Pyongyang had already set up some dozen guerrilla training camps throughout the world, at least six near the North

Korean capital, while diplomatic antennas were used to finance different revolutionary movements. Since 1970, cases of trafficking in drugs, alcohol, electronic equipment or pharmaceutical products and so on, were recorded in 32 countries and some 20 North Korean "diplomats" were kicked out of nine countries. In Africa, Dar es-Salam became the hub of Korean subversive activities which, on a world scale, stretch from Mexico to the Middle East, including Sri Lanka.

The year 1973 turned out to be a key period in Korea's African penetration, for it would greatly benefit from the departure of the Israeli military advisers, particularly in Uganda. Gradually, Zambia, Burundi and Somalia (before the shift in alliance in 1977) opened up to this new Asian influence. However, it was Zimbabwe that as early as 1980 offered Pyongyang its first real military penetration of Africa. Following the independence of the former Rhodesia, Robert Mugabe decided to call on the North Koreans to train Zimbabwe elite troops. A group of 106 soldiers from the Yellow Sea would thus serve as instructors at Camp Paradise (!) in the Bindura region. The following year, the North Koreans would be given the task of training a people's militia of 20,000 men, under the official control of William Ndongana, minister in charge of paramilitary questions. Simultaneously, the North Koreans would bear responsibility for setting up the Central Intelligence Service, after Mugabe (undoubtedly learning from the difficulties of his Mozambican neighbor Samora Machel) refused the cooperation of the East Germans. (Footnote 5) (Until recent weeks, 600 soldiers from the GDR provided close security, the political police and intelligence services for the Mozambican president.) Starting in 1982, the North Korean soldiers would be in charge of the training and arming of the border guards. In 2 years, they set up and armed the largest militia in Africa (760,000 men), the famous Workers Farmers Red Guards [sic]. Total military aid can be put at \$13 million in 1981 (including T54 tanks and 50 trucks) and at \$640 million since 1983. (Footnote 6) (DES MOINES REGISTER, 7 September 1983)

Nevertheless, it was with the formation of the 5th Brigade that the North Koreans assumed an importance in Zimbabwe that history will record as a near ethnic genocide. With his rival, Joshua N'Kuomo being essentially supported by the Matabele ethnic group, Mugabe actually initiated his "repression" of Matabeleland with the assault troops of this 5th Brigade, officered by 750 North Korean soldiers. Although no statistics are available, we know that thousands died, opening the way to the war in Matabeleland. At the time, Mugabe had responded to N'Kuomo, who feared lest that North Korean brigade be used to impose the single party: "Not at all! The brigade will be used only if trouble breaks out." (Footnote 7) (J. P. Langellier: "Zimbabwe: North Koreans Train and Equip an Autonomous Brigade," LE MONDE, 30 December 1981.) One can also note the trust, even the credulousness of the "experts," for whom "it is highly unlikely that the 5th Brigade will be led (...) to intervene in Mozambican territory against the antigovernment rebels." (Footnote 7) (J. P. Langellier: "Zimbabwe: North Koreans Train and Equip an Autonomous Brigade," LE MONDE, 30 December 1981.) The completion and departure in March 1986 of the third North Korean mission was the occasion for James Chitauru, Zimbabwe secretary of state for defense, to thank the head of the mission, Brig Gen Sin Hyon-dok, for having "successfully completed (their) mission of

exercising surveillance over important points along the border of Zimbabwe, but also in operations in the interior of Mozambique." (Footnote 8) (Free Press International Report (FPIR), Vol VI, No 6, 12 March 1986, and J. Edlin: "North Korea: Comrades and Arms," FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW, 24 April 1986.)

Among the former British colonies, Uganda is undeniably the second African pillar of North Korean influence. In 1979, it was a country bled white that 45,000 Tanzanian soldiers seized. In 8 years, Idi Amin Dada had kicked the Indo-Pakistanis out of the country and had over 200,000 of his fellow countrymen liquidated. After regaining power, Milton Obote signed a defense agreement with North Korea in 1980. (Footnote 9) (Obote headed the country from 1966 to 1971.) For 6 years, 600 to 700 North Korean soldiers officered the antiguerrilla forces of an army of 20,000 men and, from Kampala, tried to manage the systematic exploitation of a country in which the repression had nothing to envy in that of the preceding regime, while the struggle against the former supporters of Amin Dada (in exile in Saudi Arabia) and the revolt of the Baganda ethnic group continued. The coup d'etat of July 1985, led by Gen Tito Okello, brought about a shift in foreign policy. As soon as the pronouncement came, the general had some 200 North Koreans arrested. (Footnote 10) ("Uganda Rounds Up Obote's North Korean Anti-rebel Experts," DAILY TELEGRAPH, 31 July 1985.) For the time being, the state of relations with Pyongyang remains very uncertain.

At the same time, from Mahe to Accra, the early 1980's offered Kim Il-song new opportunities to consolidate his African penetration from east to west. The abortive coup d'etat of November 1981 in the Seychelles brought President Albert Rene to choose (with Madagascar serving as a mediator) the North Koreans to provide his personal security and form a presidential guard. From the beginning of 1982, 80 North Korean soldiers in fact controlled a Seychellois army of 1,000 men. During a recent trip to Washington in September, Paul Chow, secretary general of the Seychellois National Movement, the main organization of opposition to the regime of Albert Rene, confirmed a North Korean presence of 120 military advisers flown in by Aeroflot. (Footnote 11) (FPIR, Vol VI, No 20, 24 September 1986)

In Ghana, on 31 December 1981, Capt Jerry Rawlings took power and, 4 months later, signed a military protocol with Pyongyang. The massive repatriation in January 1983 of a half million Ghanaians deported by Nigeria engendered a climate of political tension so great that the authorities strengthened the police services. Some 50 North Koreans have since contributed to the effectiveness of the regime's political police. With the deportations decided upon by Nigerian authorities in May 1985, everything would seem to indicate that the "technical assistants" from Pyongyang will have a great deal to do in Accra. The situation in Lesotho is, for its part, an illustration of a partial failure of North Korean diplomacy. Without it being necessary to complete a long review of the events of the January 1986 coup, it should be stated that Pretoria caused the fall of the Lesotho government of Prime Minister Jonathan, accused of being too lenient in offering asylum to terrorists of the African National Congress (ANC). Although situated inside South African territory, Lesotho (independent since 1966) has gradually come closer to communist countries

such as the People's Republic of China, North Korea and the Soviet Union. Moreover, an official from the Cuban Ministry of Foreign Affairs was in the capital at the beginning of the year in connection with the opening of a diplomatic representation. A rivalry slowly developed within the government between a faction made up of "conservative" paramilitary forces and the party in power, the Basotho National Party, particularly with the "Youth League," whose members were trained by North Korean advisers. (Footnote 12) (INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE of 20 January 1986) The first foreign policy measure of the new team (close to Pretoria) was, in February, to kick out a group of 19 North Korean "experts." (Footnote 13) (LES ECHOS, 5 February 1986) In addition, in August, new measures of retaliation were taken. The Lesotho minister of foreign affairs notified the North Korean charge d'affaires that three diplomats from his embassy had been declared "persona non grata" following activities incompatible with their diplomatic status. (Footnote 14) (CHINA POST (Taiwan), 21 and 23 August 1986)

If the former Crown colonies therefore seem particularly affected by the grace of the political theocracy of president-for-life Kim Il-song, one would be wrong to think that the former French territories remain impermeable to his influence. Actually, in our Sub-Saharan former colonies, North Korean intervention poses a problem on three main levels: personal security for chiefs of state; the training of future elites; and the possible destabilization of privileged partners of France.

Specifically speaking, it was in Madagascar, starting in 1976, that the North Koreans made their debut with respect to the establishment of security services. For 10 years, in fact, 60 soldiers have officered and trained the guard of President Ratsiraka and the army's intervention forces. (Footnote 15) ("Madagascar: A Delicate Transition," LE FIGARO, 14 November 1986) They have also contributed to the establishment of the General Directorate of Investigation and Documentation (DGID), the regime's political police officially headed by the president's brother-in-law before being entrusted to former Ambassador Raharijaona. Finally, engineering troops detached from Korea have set up a veritable bunker outside the capital for the chief of state, who does not appear to be in any hurry to occupy it, given the highly unfavorable public opinion. (Footnote 16) (It should be added that from 29 to 30 September 1976, Antananarivo hosted the third international seminar on the ideas of the Joutche, gathering together over 600 delegates from 61 countries. Concerning relations between Madagascar and North Korea, see P. Chaigneau: "A Socialistic State: Madagascar," thesis for the degree of docteur es-lettres (political sociology), University of Paris X, 1984, Vols II and III. By the same author: "Political Rivalries and Socialism in Madagascar," LA DOCUMENTATION FRANCAISE, Collection Publications du CHEAM, Paris, October 1985.)

Starting in 1980, it was in Benin that the North Koreans would intervene to support the regime of President Kerekou. Since that time, it would appear that they have partially made up the presidential guard and the police section of the PRPB [People's Revolution Party of Benin]. In Upper Volta, now Burkina Faso, North Korean influence is steadily growing. From the uniform worn by the chief of state to official statements, it is ostensible. Moreover, President Sankara has gone to Pyongyang several times following his trips to Moscow.

We also know that since the summer of 1984, there has been a North Korean-Burkinabe military agreement, even if its content has not always been revealed.

Concerning the training of the political and military elite of the future, it is not without interest to recall that at least 3,800 African trainees have officially been trained in Korea. If Moscow has its Lenin Institute, Pyongyang now has its Kim Il-song Institute where, in a system of education given in French, the apparatchiks that will constitute the replacement political resources in the future are trained. While the Congolese escape the process due to the existence of the Central School of the Congolese Labor Party, the Malagasy, Beninese and Burkinabe are familiar with the phenomenon. Quite logically, furthermore, the Frounze Academy and the Vorochilov Staff School have their counterpart in Pyongyang, with a handful of Malagasy officers having opened what could be called "the African mill."

The capacity of seduction of the North Korean ideology (the Joutche) is much more powerful than it appears, not only for these African elites, but also for certain European political leaders such as the Maltese Laborites of whom we shall later speak. It is a kind of seduction that has led many French diplomats or military men to consider the Joutche as an autonomous ideology, illustrating the political independence of Pyongyang vis-a-vis the two great communist powers (Moscow and Beijing). However, nothing in the final analysis enables one to dissociate the political rhetoric of Pyongyang and Moscow or even, in many cases, of Beijing. In its military and revolutionary application, such rhetoric has as its goals: to oust the former European powers (mainly France) from Africa; to create dissension within the West concerning matters of decolonization (South Africa, Namibia); to establish a climate of systematic anti-Western distrust inhibiting any (diplomatic or military) initiative in Africa; to create a campaign of disinformation blaming the Europeans for their former colonial policy; and finally, thanks to a strategy of military support points, to cut the United States and Europe off from Africa and the Indian Ocean. (Footnote 17) (For one of the best analyses of Soviet strategy: "The USSR and the Third World: An Oblique Strategy," GERSS, Coll. "Les Sept Epees," LES CAHIERS DE LA FEDN, No 32, 3d quarter 1984.)

The fact that the president of Senegal, a country always a friend of France, Abdou Diouf, could state, during his June 1986 visit to North Korea: "This original and courageous experience that best characterizes North Korea today is nourished by the Joutche, a philosophy making man the active subject of its own future and its society. In other words, you have created a dogma outside of Marxism, which is your ideology, but also a method, the Korean model of scientific socialism, which is rich in the ideas of the Joutche..." is all the more disturbing because the cultural cooperation between the two countries is rapidly developing. (Footnote 18) (KCNA in English, 23 June 1986, quoted on BBC/SWB/FE/8296/A5/1 of 27 June 1986.) This new audience for the North Korean ideology is confirmed by the success of the international conferences organized in Pyongyang, such as the World Conference of Journalists Against Imperialism and for Friendship and Peace from 2 to 6 July 1983, in which 169 delegations and 18 international organizations from 118 countries participated. The first conference of ministers of education and culture from nonaligned countries and other developing countries was also organized in the

North Korean capital from 24 to 28 September 1983. (Footnote 19) (Young Whan Kihl: "North Korea in 1983: Transforming the Hermit Kingdom," ASIAN SURVEY, Vol XXIV, No 1, January 1984.)

Finally, concerning the risk of destabilizing friendly regimes, we shall try to emphasize subsequently that France cannot fail to be concerned about the North Korean penetration of West Africa. The case of Togo in particular supports such reasoning. However, to point up the size of the stakes and the real nature of the risk, the essential problem consists of knowing to what point Pyongyang's African strategy must be understood as an entity sui generis and at what point one must, on the other hand, analyze it as the possible substitute for the Kremlin's policy.

Kim Il-song the African: Soviet Contributor of Diplomat of Genius?

By 1 January 1986 and looking purely at military personnel, there were in the Sub-Saharan region: 35,000 Cubans (including 25,000 in Angola), some 30,000 East Europeans and several hundred Vietnamese military officers. In recent months, the media have largely relativized the problem, emphasizing the virtual withdrawal of Cuban soldiers following agreements between South Africa, Angola and Mozambique. (Footnote 20) (Lusaka agreement between Angola and South Africa signed on 6 February 1984 and leading, by the end of April 1985, to the withdrawal of South African troops from Angola, as well as the Nkomati nonaggression pact between South Africa and Mozambique on 16 March 1984.) Nevertheless, one must stress the dangers of any exaggeratedly hasty optimism on the subject.

At a time when one is trying to draw up a balance sheet for the 30 years of existence of the Warsaw Pact, an analysis of the satellite forces of Soviet strategy turns out to be indispensable in order to understand Moscow's African approach. Moreover, it is the habit of Sovietologists to break Soviet strategy down into three complementary subsystems: the so-called "internal" strategy, followed inside the Soviet republics and Sovietized Europe; the "frontal" strategy facing the United States, West Europe and, subsidiarily, China; and the "oblique" strategy, thus labeled because it is operated by interposed allies and has its field of operation in a Third World where the USSR does not want to risk being mechanically dragged into peripheral military adventures. (Footnote 21) (For a more detailed approach, see P. Chaigneau: "Soviet Strategy in Africa," L'AFRIQUE ET L'ASIE MODERNES, CHEAM, No 143, winter 1984, and: "Specialized Contributors in the Oblique Strategy of the Soviet Union," POLITIQUE INTERNATIONALE, summer 1985, and: "The Socialist States and Africa," message to the Berlin colloquium of 13-16 March 1985, LA DOCUMENTATION FRANCAISE, "CHEAM Publications."

Auxiliary forces, specialized contributors and satellite forces are all terms through which the French language tries to render the formulas used for years by Anglo-Saxon political scientists: "proxy forces" and "surrogate forces." Actually, whatever the terminology chosen, it is a matter of using these different terms to designate the makeup forces of the USSR's strategy. Thus, in their African undertaking, the Soviet authorities have preserved only the officering and coordination of tasks at the highest level, as well as

logistical support operations. As for the people's democracies of East Europe, they are given a function of officering at a middle level of technical assistance. Finally, the combat function is passed on to Third World auxiliaries integrated into the socialist community, led by Havana.

In this connection, the Ethiopian example is particularly significant to this distribution of roles, which one finds in Angola. The Soviet military controls the army and the political advisers the sectors of education. East Germans are in charge of internal security questions (arrests, counter-espionage), while the Polish are concentrated in the Ministry of Transport. The Cubans head the Ministry of Health, while Czechs control the Ministry of Communications. Finally, North Koreans head up the agricultural militias and participate in the construction of a dam on the Nile and a hydroelectric power plant at Gilgel Gibe in the western region of Kefa, as well as mining prospecting in the Wellega region. (Footnote 22) (See the analysis by Col Solomon Belete reprinted in "Marxist UN's Fortifies Ethiopian Beachhead," FPIR, Vol VI, No 7, 26 March 1986, and FINANCIAL TIMES of 27 November 1985.) An agreement was also signed in October 1986 for a water pumping project in the city of Akaki in the Shewa area in the central region of the country. In addition, in the agricultural sector, a development project is under study in the Omo Valley in the Gamo Gofa region. (Footnote 23) (Radio Addis Ababa in Amharic, 23 October 1986, on BBC/SWB/FE/W1414/A/19 of 5 November 1986.)

This division of labor enables one to grasp the considerable scope of the USSR's own influence, especially when one notes that the previous arrangement is *mutatis mutandis*, transposable to Angola and Mozambique. (Footnote 24) (For its part, Vietnam has since 1979 trained SWAPO soldiers in the south of the country.) In this sense, any study of international relations relating to Soviet penetration must approach the phenomenon in an overall fashion as it is defined and coordinated by Moscow.

If events were precipitated in South Africa in 1986, the reality of Pretoria's military force -- despite disinformation that borders on hysteria in France -- must not make one forget the capacity for counterattack of Savimbi's UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] troops. It is a situation that leads us to think, in spite of everything and because of the need for compromise, that it is not unlikely that the Cubans might, at least partially and in the long run, withdraw from Angola, while the USSR would operate a NEP in Mozambique. Actually, the Soviets can gain a great deal from such a withdrawal, first of all, because the United States has made the recognition of Angola and the independence of Namibia (policy of linkage) dependent upon the Cuban withdrawal and because, secondly, the Cubans are getting bogged down in the field, especially in the Cabinda zone.

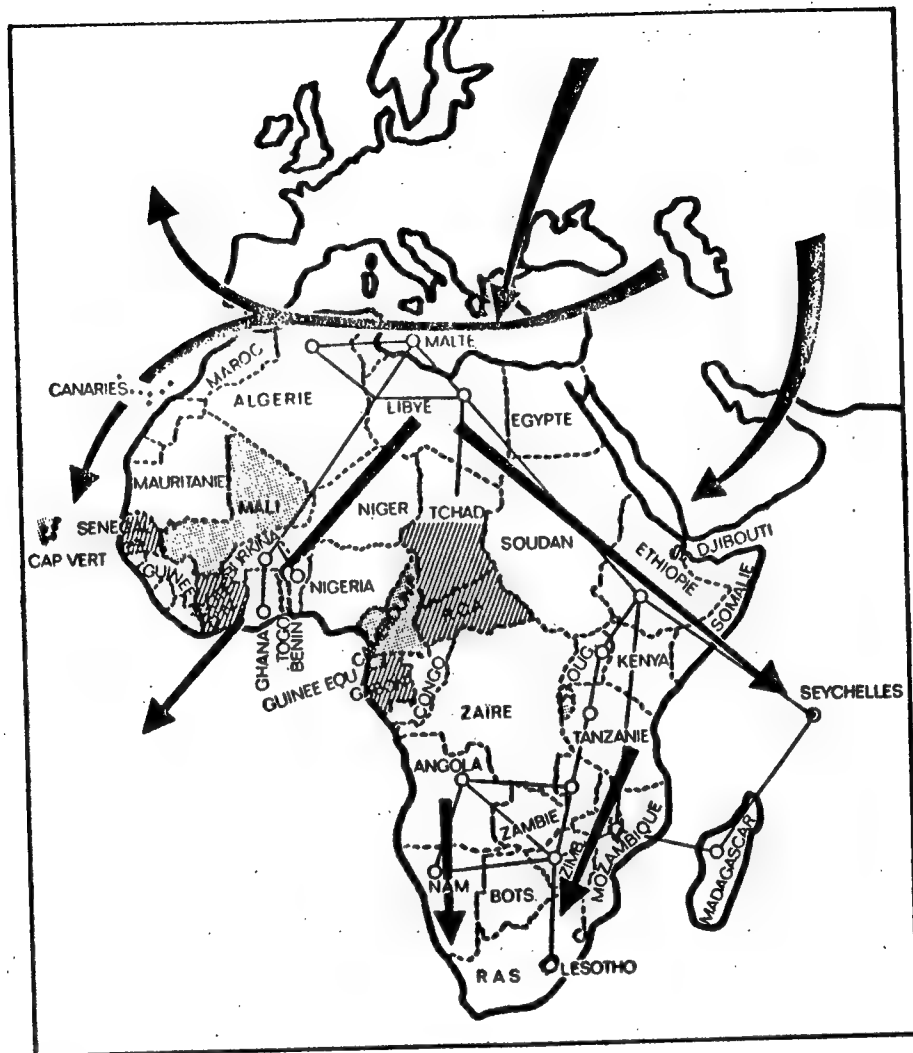
However, Havana dreads a "compromising compromise" between Washington and Moscow (as in Afghanistan and Indochina) that would imply a withdrawal of the Cuban troops in the long run. To give itself more room to maneuver, Castro stated at the Harare summit conference that his troops would remain in Angola as long as apartheid would be maintained in South Africa. Finally and above all, one must view these dealings in connection with the arrival in Luanda of North Korean soldiers replacing certain Cuban units.

The Soviet Union thus seems to demonstrate its aptitude for reorganizing roles and widening the field of its auxiliaries. It is within this framework that one must pose the question of the North Koreans as new replacements in the USSR's African strategy. (Footnote 25) (Of particular interest is "Ni paix, ni guerre" [Neither Peace Nor War] by H. Carrere d'Encausse, Flammarion, Paris, 1986, and especially Z. Laidi: "Les contraintes d'une rivalite; les superpuissances et l'Afrique (1960-1985)" [The Limitations of a Rivalry: The Superpowers and Africa (1960-1985)], La Decouverte, Paris, 1986.) Given the USSR's penetration of Africa, three theses are now put forward to try to explain the Sub-Saharan policy of the People's Democratic Republic of Korea and Pyongyang's degree of autonomy with respect to Moscow. According to the first, North Korea is reportedly a Marxist-Leninist theocracy in the hands of the Kim dynasty (Kim Il-song and his heir apparent son Kim Jong-il). North Korean action in Africa would therefore be aimed, seen from this standpoint, at propagating the image of the venerated Kim Il-song the liberator. Behind this somewhat idyllic vision of things, several factors argue in favor of the specific logic of North Korea and the *sui generis* nature of its approach. First of all, Pyongyang has never ceased seeking to gain friendships, diplomatic support and voices in the United Nations vis-a-vis South Korea and the possibility of reunification. Second, Africa offers an excellent field of diversion (and training) for an army of nearly 800,000 men from a country of 19 million inhabitants, an army based on military service of 5 years (in the army and navy, compared with 3 years in the air force), plus the security forces, border guards and civilian militias. Finally, Africa supplies an outlet -- albeit secondary -- for an emerging weapons industry (by the local production of Soviet-type equipment, essentially), while in 1984, the country's military spending was an estimated 24.5 billion francs. (Footnote 26) (For an estimated GNP of 240 billion francs, or 10.2 percent (1984).) This type of economic logic aimed at amortizing the production costs of weapons by large-scale economies greatly explains sales to Iran since 1982, with Tehran accepting overinvoicing compared with the usual markets.

According to the second explanation, the North Korean policy would correspond to an Asian Titoism offering an alternative between the East and the West. The only problem would be that the USSR cannot take credit for the Koreans' action. Relations between Pyongyang and Beijing have largely underlain this type of reasoning. Until 1980 or even 1982, it would not appear that the latter reasoning was entirely false. In fact, Chinese-Korean diplomatic relations were very good and several African embassies in Beijing also served as diplomatic relays for Pyongyang. (Footnote 27) (Benin, Burundi, the Congo, Guinea, Mali, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Somalia, Togo, Tunisia and Zambia.) Furthermore, in 1980, Pyongyang officially condemned the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan (halt in sales of Soviet oil to North Korea in June 1979 reportedly had a great deal to do with the Korean condemnation of Moscow's action in Kabul).

Today, a third hypothesis would consider, at least to a great extent, North Korea as support for the Soviet Union in Africa in particular, based on a few simple facts. In 1982, the meeting in Moscow between Kim Il-song and Chernenko largely settled the Soviet-Korean quarrel and established a rapprochement officially confirmed by Sergei Losev in December 1984 at the

Revolutionary Currents and North Korean Presence in Africa



- ➔ Revolutionary line of force
- Point of North Korean penetration
- ▨ Presence of a French military contingent
- Zone of North Korean diplomatic intensification

Fourth World Conference of Communist Parties held in Prague and following which the Korean representative was congratulated for the contribution his country had made to the cause of the liberation of peoples and socialist solidarity. (Footnote 28) (However, North Korea is not part of the "socialist community" and does not belong to CEMA, unlike Vietnam.) This rapprochement was confirmed by the North Korean president's visit to Moscow in October 1986. It should be noted that since 1950, over three-fourths of the North Korean military equipment has been of the Soviet type and that the 1961 Soviet-North Korean friendship and cooperation treaty was replaced by the one signed in Moscow in 1982, which now includes a bilateral defense agreement.

Nor can one fail to emphasize that the North Korean military intervenes precisely where the Soviets concentrate their action (see map). Following the 1982 Soviet-North Korean rapprochement, some 250 soldiers from Pyongyang were sent to serve in Mozambique (replacing the East Germans) as instructors in the National People's Security Service in its antiguerrilla fight against the Mozambican National Resistance (RENAMO). In Angola, observers have not failed to observe that a squadron from the North Korean Army arrived in Luanda at the end of 1984, at the precise time when the partial withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angolan territory and their transfer to Nicaragua began in earnest. Finally, one would have to exhibit a curious bad faith in order not to accept the collusion between Soviet strategy and North Korean activities in Ethiopia. Actually, following the creation in August 1984 of the first real "orthodox" Communist Party south of the Sahara, the Ethiopian Workers Party, 150 North Koreans came to replace the Cuban soldiers in the officering of President Mengistu's security services. With the Eritrean conflict taking on a new scope due to the transfers of weapons by Saudi Arabia to the benefit of the EPLF (Footnote 29) (Eritrean People's Liberation Front), North Korea also asked to join the tripartite Aden pact in 1981 linking Ethiopia, South Yemen and Libya, with the Soviets attending the signing of the treaty as observers. Finally, it will be pragmatically recalled that when one is African and wants to go to Pyongyang, one still has to go through Moscow. The flow of the Aeroflot system seems to us in this instance to reveal a much more global integration!

Despite such ties with Moscow, one should nevertheless relativize the real importance of the North Koreans, who in fact are -- for at least two reasons -- but "second-hand" auxiliaries in the eyes of the USSR. It has indeed been established that Moscow had bet on French-speaking Vietnam to solidify its African policy. Bled white and already busy devouring Cambodia and Laos, while fighting internal opposition forces, the authorities in Hanoi have never been able to play a leading role in the Sub-Sahara, one gradually entrusted to the North Koreans. (Footnote 30) (This policy of subversion in Africa through French-speaking Vietnamese was actively used by the regime in Hanoi from 1981 to 1986. Moreover, according to certain information, phony "boat people" reportedly asked they be sent to mainland France in order later to try to be transferred to New Caledonia, where an Indochinese community is already living. This is reportedly the source of the revived subversion favoring the Kanaks with the support of Vietnam.)

Second, the USSR's basic problem is not having a contributor in Africa, as in the case of Cuba for Latin America and Vietnam for Southeast Asia. Naturally, with the agreements of 11 May 1984 between the CCM and the CPSU, Tanzania has recently begun to play the role of auxiliary relay provisionally. In this respect, Tanzania is an ersatz permitting the USSR to maintain a SWAPO training center at Manica while the Tanzanian Army intervened in 1981 to save the regime in the Seychelles. Likewise, in Mozambique, two Tanzanian battalions are now protecting Sofala Province since the disengagement of the Cubans. Finally, it has now been verified that Zairian opposition movements, particularly the Congolese National Liberation Front, are armed by the USSR thanks to transfers by Tanzania via Lake Tanganyika. However, in the long run, it is unquestionably on Ethiopia that the USSR seems to be placing its stake in order to try to have an African relay station in a highly strategic context on the Indian Ocean.

Facing such problems, France cannot remain indifferent because it is its future as a great power that is at stake. If it loses Africa, it would very quickly be reduced to its mainland territory alone and would enjoy no more advantages with respect to its supply of raw materials. One has to admit that quite often, the first concern of African decision-makers is that of ensuring their security and the durability of their policies. If they resort to Soviet contributors and particularly the North Koreans, it is very largely because they think they are truly effective, which in certain cases is true. This implies, on the other hand, that France is no longer perceived as fit for carrying out such a mission. This observation should be a signal for our political and military decision-makers despite the success of our presence in Chad.

Such an approach guides Mobutu, who prefers to go to the Israelis rather than to the Europeans to provide his close security. (Footnote 31) (In 1982, Israel helped train the Special Presidential Brigade of the Zairian Army. In January 1982, Israel and Zaire implemented a 5-year plan mainly dealing with the reorganization of the Kamanyola Division (5,000 men) garrisoned in Shaba Province.) The United States seems to have understood this and is gradually drafting a military policy for Africa. On this level, in order to preserve its alliances, France must unquestionably remain credible. But it must not confuse means and political determination because if the latter, without the former, means impotence, means without determination are useless. Such a reflection should gain total acceptance at a time when we see a Tripoli-Pyongyang axis shaping up that can only, in the years to come, simultaneously threaten regional balances and the interests of France.

Toward a Conclusion: Tripoli-Pyongyang Axis?

Since the end of the 1970's, two destabilizing lines of force have appeared, articulated around a north-south, Tripoli-Harar axis: One follows a Malta-Tripoli-Accra direction; the other Tripoli-Addis Ababa-Maputo-Tananarive (see map). This revolutionary thrust from north to south is based on the East-West axis of the Soviet strategy of penetrating the Mediterranean and the Indian Ocean. This dynamic permits a process of encirclement of Africa.

This declaredly anti-imperialist subversion is now bicephalous. In the north, with Libya, it permits projection toward southern Europe and in the south, with Mozambique, projection toward South Africa. (Footnote 32) (Mozambique could be replaced by Zambia if the RENAMO troops should overthrow Maputo's regime, given the situation at the end of 1986.)

Particularly interesting is the influence of the Joutche doctrine on the policies of the Labor Party in Malta. It will be noted that former Prime Minister Dom Mintoff and, to date, his successor, Karmenu Mifsud Bonnici (Footnote 33) (Mintoff was prime minister of Malta from 1955 to 1958 and then from 1971 to December 1984.), have managed to bring about: a slow but clear break in the economic field with the EEC in order to adopt a self-centered, nationalized economy; an exacerbated neutralist attitude favoring a denuclearized zone demanded by Papandreou's Greece and the USSR; the establishment of the paramilitary militia, the Djema, trained by North Koreans and Libyans; a new triangular strategic alliance, Valette-Pyongyang-Tripoli, with the signing of the agreement of 18 November 1984, mainly directed against the United States and NATO; a strengthening of military capabilities (antiaircraft defense); (Footnote 34) (The Maltese Government used its radar facilities to warn Qadhafi of the arrival of American planes to bomb Libya.) and the institution of the Interference Act of September 1982, which permits total control over foreign media and interference.

This shrewd penetration by North Korean diplomacy in the Mediterranean through Malta shows that the zone of European, and consequently French, influence can easily be opened up if the European governments, for whatever reason, turn aside or do not make the necessary effort to understand the difficulties of the newly independent countries and clear define the boundaries of a zone beyond which their security is threatened. In the case of Malta, the North Korean presence, indissociable from that of the Soviets and Chinese, poses a problem for NATO, which requires an awareness of the powers on its shores and the United States. (Footnote 35) (On the presence and diplomacy of North Korea in the Mediterranean, see our study to be published, by R. Sola: "Malta in the Moscow-Beijing-Pyongyang Triangle.") Simultaneously, in the Sub-Saharan context, the Gulf of Guinea clearly appears to be the theater of a collusion of Libyan and Korean interests.

Even if Libya's African ambitions are intrinsically linked with one man and if the post-Qadhafi period is a mystery (like the permanence of North Korean policy in the Sub-Saharan region), the situation of the countries on the Gulf of Guinea clearly reveals collusion between Tripoli and Pyongyang as to the short- and medium-range attempts to destabilize the zone. Partially blocked in his Chadian undertaking, Qadhafi actually risks being led to give a new boost to his initial project of a "Grand Sahel" and to step up destabilization actions in West Africa. Among the nations on the Gulf of Guinea, only Nigeria has the means to counteract the Libyan influence. Consequently, the Libyan ambition can be analyzed, at least for the years ahead, as an essential problem as to the security of French-speaking countries in the region. The case of Togo is the best example of the acuteness of the situation, as pointed up by the attempted coup d'etat organized from Ghana. (Footnote 36) (See the excellent synthesis on the attempted coup d'etat of

23 September 1986, published by JEUNE AFRIQUE in "Togo: How the Abortive Coup d'Etat Was Planned," confidential telex, Editions GJA, No 493 of 10 November 1986.) Added to the domestic problems of that country is a particularly unfavorable geopolitical situation. Hemmed in by Ghana in the west, Benin in the east and Burkina Faso in the north, Togo thus becomes the veritable Gordian knot in the region for the double Libyan and North Korean thrust. In order to understand to what extent Lome is the point of convergence for such pressures, one has but to recall, however briefly, the main support points of Tripoli and Pyongyang in the area.

In Ghana, an estimated 100 Libyan military advisers are now in Accra, along with 70 North Koreans, training Captain Rawlings' presidential guard. In that country, Libyans and Koreans also share the administration of training camps for the Ghanaian security forces, meaning the praetorian guard of the chief of state. In exchange, it appears more than likely that the Ghanaians have turned several military bases over to the Libyans, particularly an air base at Tamale that made weapons transfers to Burkina Faso possible and that could, when the time comes, by virtue of its geographic situation, serve as a relay on the way to the Ivory Coast, where the post-Houphouet period cannot fail to cause some concern.

At the same time, veritable Ghanaian political hotbeds are being formed in Tripoli and Pyongyang: some 500 persons, as many as in Cuba and twice as many as in the USSR. In Benin, Libyan influence is just as marked and Cotonou remains, at least in two ways, a real hub for Qadhdhafi's action in the region: for recruitment of the "Islamic Legion" and as a stopoff for Libyan aviation and weapons transfers in the area. It should be noted that Behicon quite probably remains one of the leading training camps for that force and there are several hundred Libyan and Korean advisers in Cotonou. At the same time, some 500 Beninese return home every year after completing training or schooling in Libya or North Korea.

As for Burkina Faso, Libyan and North Korean (120 advisers) influence has steadily developed, still encouraged by the Ghanaian influence. Rawlings visibly exercises considerable power over his counterpart Sankara. We know at the outset that the joint Burkinabe-Ghanaian military maneuvers (with the presence of Libyan and North Korean observers) were in 1984 a means for Tripoli and Pyongyang to test the weapons delivered. Even if the North Korean presence is gradually tending to replace Libyan influence in Ouagadougou, it would appear that Tripoli will not easily allow its essentially underground relations to fritter away with Burkina Faso, a veritable jumping off spot for Togo and the Ivory Coast. This strategy is very coherent, furthermore, when one pits the Togolese opposition having fled to Tripoli against the Islamic thrust financed and maintained by Qadhdhafi among the population and especially in student circles.

Confronted with this type of problem, France cannot fail to be concerned about the post-Eyadema period in a Togo strongly organized by the party and the army, but a Togo which, after 19 years, is experiencing a real attrition of power and of the centrifugal forces that are increasingly out of control in

the north. In this connection, France's role vis-a-vis the Ivory Coast and Togo, along with Niger, is without a doubt to provide security guarantees, lacking which Lome will continue to call upon Pyongyang rather than Paris and Abidjan will more clearly turn to Tel Aviv. It is to be hoped that the Lome summit conference in November was an opportunity for President Mitterrand and Prime Minister Chirac to take steps in that direction.

It is in fact on Togo that one should concentrate in order to understand France's risk of losing an ally in the region. Created in August 1977, the Monesto has become a veritable pro-Soviet Marxist force. The opposition having fled to Ghana is experiencing a comparable evolution, *mutatis mutandis*. For its part, the opposition that retreated into Libya feeds the Islamic Legion and maintains subversion in the zone. As for recourse to the North Koreans to ensure security for the regime (Footnote 37) (100 to 150 North Korean soldiers help with the training and officering of President Eyadema's personal guard.), the latter may be achieved to the detriment of the president when he understands that the distance between Pyongyang and Moscow is, in many ways, shorter than one might believe, seen from Lome!

Taking an overall view, North Korean diplomacy in Africa risks strengthening the militarization of society, thus exacerbating inter-African relations stemming from the nations where it is exercised. It generates hypermilitarized government structures that continue, paradoxically enough, to make use of a diplomatic nonalignment when they are anti-Western, as illustrated perfectly by the examples of Ethiopia and Mozambique. Facing such a situation, France cannot fail to act and the French authorities themselves must not wait for the destabilization of their allies to understand that in Africa, as in the Mediterranean, the Moscow-Pyongyang-Tripoli (and even Beijing) collusion is a reality whose logic intends for it to be opposed to our interests.

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PYONGYANG REPORTS KIM CHONG-IL REVOLUTIONARY HALL INSPECTION

SK200953 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1200 GMT 19 Jan 87

[Text] Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee, has inspected the revolutionary hall of historical exhibitions of the Ministry of People's Armed Forces.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee, inspected today the revolutionary hall of historical exhibitions of the Ministry of People's Armed Forces.

He was accompanied by Comrades Ho Tam and Yon Hyong-muk, members of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and secretaries of the party Central Committee; Comrade O Kuk-yol, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and chief of the General Staff of the KPA; Comrades Kim Si-hak and Yi Ha-il, members of the WPK Central Committee and directors of departments of the party Central Committee; Comrade Yi Pong-won, member of the WPK Central Committee and colonel general of the KPA; Comrade Choe Sang-uk, member of the WPK Central Committee and lieutenant general of the KPA; and other functionaries concerned.

On display at the revolutionary hall of historical exhibitions were historical exhibitions showing how the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song presented concrete directions and ways in each period and phase of the development of revolution and wisely led the work to implement these directions and ways to found the KPA and strengthen and develop it into invincible revolutionary forces.

The historical exhibitions impressively show the wise leadership and immortal achievements of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who has achieved the historic feat of founding the regular forces in our country after presenting the line for constructing chuche-type revolutionary forces and then brilliantly realizing this line and who has fostered the KPA as one-a-match-for-100 revolutionary forces. At the same time, they also show his great love and care for the KPA soldiers.

Comrade Kim Chong-il expressed satisfaction over the fact that this hall of historical exhibitions has been splendidly built to successfully show the

immortal achievements and labors of the great leader--the leader who has devoted himself to the construction of the Ministry of People's Armed Forces--so that it can contribute to the work of the ideological education of the KPA soldiers, and set forth the revolutionary task of further successfully building the revolutionary hall of historical exhibitions and implementing the work of managing and operating it.

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CSO: 4110/064

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

EFFICIENT USE, DEVELOPMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES URGED

Pyongyang CHOLLIMA in Korean Sep 86 pp 75-76

[Article by Chu Tong: "Mineral Resources and Their Prospects"]

[Text] The great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, taught as follows: "We must positively develop the ample underground resources, strengthen the country's economic might, endlessly raise up the living standard and hand down many more riches to posterity."

Ever since primitive times, people have used stone as an important means of livelihood. Subsequently, through the bronze age, people generally used metal as a means of production.

Today, when science and technology are rapidly developing, people are extracting a large amount of underground resources, and using them to improve the public welfare.

The onset of ordinary development and utilization of underground resources, however, is a very recent event.

Even up to the beginning of the 20th century, man has been able to extract only 30 percent of the gold, 15 percent of the copper and 13 percent of the iron from the total deposits of underground resources.

As of now, man has already extracted 50 billion tons of coal, 2 billion tons of iron, 80 million tons of copper, lead and zinc and 20,000 tons of gold and the majority (90-95 percent) of this was extracted in the 20th century.

In particular, all (99 percent) of the crude oil was extracted in the 20th century.

In view of this, the issue of underground resources now looms as a severe crisis and obstacle to many countries of the world. Accordingly, the capitalist world is undergoing a severe "fuel shortage" and "raw materials crisis."

The greatest problem among these is that in the last 10 years, the extractive depth of recoverable ore deposits, such as coal, ferrous and nonferrous minerals is gradually becoming deeper.

The upper layers of ore in large-scale European mines have all been stripped clear of ore. Particularly, the extraction depth of nonferrous mines, including lead, zinc, copper, etc., exceeds the level of 1,500 meters. In view of this, the underground deposits of extractible types of ore is rapidly decreasing.

Another reason for suffering severe crisis and difficulty in underground resources is that the average content of minerals and recoverable elements is greatly decreasing in many mines.

The average content of the ore extracted from 19th century world scale copper mines had been 4-10 percent but fell to 2-4 percent in the first half of the 20th century and has now fallen as far as 0.5-1.5 percent.

For various kinds of mineral ore mined in many countries between 1950 and 1980, the lead content fell from 3-5 percent to 1.5-2 percent and the zinc content fell from 8-10 percent to 4-6 percent.

As the extraction depth grows deeper and the content of recoverable elements decreases. The extraction base cost rises considerably and, along with this, the price of not a few key minerals rises.

Between 1971 and 1980, the price of copper, iron and nickel doubled, zinc, chrome, wolfram, manganese and aluminum rose 2.5-3 times, limestone and molybdenum rose 5-5.5 times, phosphorus rose 3.6 times, potassium rose 7.3 times, coal rose 4.6 times, natural gas rose 10.4 times and crude oil rose 15 times.

Not a few experts are concerned that the majority of underground deposits presently prospected could all be exhausted by the end of the 20th century or the beginning of the 21st century. Their prediction is based on the following data.

They predict that the amount of key minerals mined worldwide in the last 20 years of the 20th century will increase 1.2-2 times compared with those during the 20 years between 1961-80. The amount of crude oil extracted, in particular, equals the amount extracted in the past 80 years. They predict that the amount of extracted natural gas, bauxite, nickel, molybdenum, etc., will greatly exceed that mined from 1901 to 1980.

They predict that the total extraction of and demand for minerals throughout the world in the beginning of the 21st century will increase about 1.5-2 times that from the end of 1970 to the beginning of 1980.

Such predictions, however, are excessive and will probably not materialize. Even if the amount of recoverable ore prospected in many countries at present were extracted at today's levels, they could continue to be mined into the middle of the 21st century and if one adds in the estimated underground deposits, it could continue even longer.

Nevertheless, there can be no doubt that the amount of natural mineral deposits in the world is definitely limited.

There is, however, a striking difference in underground resources contained in long-standing mines of developed capitalist countries and those possessed by developing countries. In developing countries, there still is a tremendous amount of underground resources. This forms a material base for autonomy and self-sufficiency for such countries.

The underground resources in our country are very extensive.

Thanks to the wise leadership of the great leader and our party after the liberation, our country's underground resources were completely investigated and surveyed and are systematically being developed.

Merely counting the known natural resources presently in our country, various kinds of mineral ore, ore containing alloy elements and nonmineral ores such as iron, coal, limestone, lead, zinc, gold, magnesite, etc., are comparatively widespread throughout the country.

Moreover, the underground resources which have been prospected in our country to date are more than enough to last several decades into the future.

There is still a large amount of resources which have not been prospected in our country yet and plentiful sites for mines.

If we are able to amply solve the scientific and technological questions we face in developing and utilizing raw material, fuel and mineral resources, we will be able to prospect and develop more underground resources and put these resources to more effective use in the future.

One of the important issues here is converting prospecting and extractive equipment into large-scale, modern, high-speed machinery to increase the survey and extraction depth. The majority of our country's ore and coal mines do not yet go any deeper than several hundreds of meters. Thus, deep survey and extraction become one of the key conditions for increasing the deposits and quantity of extraction of underground resources.

The next important matter is comprehensively utilizing mineral resources.

The ore in some of our country's iron mines sometimes contains numerous elements such as titanium, vanadium, cobalt, copper, phosphorus and scandium. Furthermore, the ore in nonferrous mines contains precious elements such as gold, silver, platinum and cobalt besides staple minerals such as copper, lead, zinc and nickel. If we modernize analytical systems and develop ore dressing and smelting technology, we will be able to capture all of these elements.

It is necessary to mine extensively not only high grade, but low grade ore as well. To accomplish this, it is necessary to thoroughly implement the party line on mass extraction, mass transporting and mass processing. Along

with this, it is important to recover and use all of the various kinds of elements contained in debris, slag and even smoke stemming from ore dressing, metallurgical and smelting processes.

Developing and utilizing mineral resources buried under the continental shelf and the ocean floor is an urgent matter for mobilizing the potential of our country's underground resources. In view of the fact that over 20 percent of the crude oil in the world at present is being extracted from oil fields under the ocean, if oceanic survey and extractive technology is developed, a considerable amount of resources can be obtained in our country which is ringed on three sides by ocean.

Besides the above, comprehensive use of ocean water for extracting mineral salts contained therein is another important matter which we must solve in the future.

We must uphold the great leader's instructions and the party line on effectively using our country's natural resources, seek out what is absent, effectively use what is lacking and more vigorously expedite production and construction.

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N.KOREA/ECONOMY

DAILY ON IMPROVING ECONOMIC GUIDANCE

SK280114 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2124 GMT 25 Jan 87

[NODONG SINMUN 26 January editorial: "Let Us Further Improve Economic Guidance and Enterprise Management"]

[Text] All party members and working people across the country have now vigorously risen in implementation of the first-year tasks of the Third 7-Year Plan with great hope and conviction to the future.

To sustain an uninterrupted rise in the working people's surging revolutionary zeal and successfully carry out the Third 7-Year Plan, it is imperative to improve economic guidance and enterprise management according to the demands of the developing reality.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: To successfully carry out the Third 7-Year Plan, it is imperative to decisively improve economic guidance and enterprise management.

Improving economic guidance and enterprise management is the inevitable demand of socialist economic development. It is also an important and necessary task to correctly running and managing a socialist economy. Only when the reform of economic guidance and enterprise management is carried out without interruption can a socialist economy being developed according to balanced plans be run scientifically and reasonably and can production be developed at a high level.

Decisively improving economic guidance and enterprise management has presently emerged as an especially important matter as a very honorable and worthy task toward successfully carrying out the vast tasks of the Third 7-Year Plan put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his historic policy speech.

The grand programs of the Third 7-Year Plan anticipate realizing the 10 major long-range objectives of socialist economic construction put forward by the Sixth Party Congress and causing industrial production to increase 1.9 times and agricultural production more than 1.4 times as a whole.

Such vast, new long-range tasks can be carried out successfully only when economic guidance and enterprise management are decisively improved in all sectors of the national economy. Only when economic guidance and enterprise management are improved can all factors of production, including the vast amount of raw materials, materials, labor, and facilities, be correctly meshed together and fully mobilized and utilized to contribute toward better production and better management. Also, only when economic guidance and enterprise management are carried out well can production and technology of the various sectors of national economy and the infrastructures of each sector be made to skillfully solve the problems that arise and develop production at a high rate of speed in conformity with practical conditions that have become complicated and diverse.

Economic guidance functionaries in all sectors of the national economy should successfully fulfill the new long-range objectives by decisively improving economic guidance and enterprise management according to the demands of the developing reality, upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's policy speech.

Most important of all in this connection is to thoroughly implement the Tae'an system so as to endlessly display its vitality. The Tae'an system is a form of communist [kongsanjuuijok] economic management that has embodied the great chuche idea and revolutionary mass lines based on it and the unique chuche-oriented socialist economic management created by our party.

Practical experience shows that an uninterrupted upsurge and innovations can take place in socialist economic construction when the Tae'an system is thoroughly defended, safeguarded, and implemented.

Economic guidance functionaries should thoroughly turn economic guidance and enterprise management into work among the people. When it comes to a socialist economy, the master of production and management is the producing masses and the principal of clinging to in guiding production and in running and managing the enterprise is work among the people.

Plants and enterprises, including complexes, should plan and coordinate enterprise management as a whole under the collective guidance of the party committee according to the demands of the Tae'an system and should make political work take precedence over all other work so as to make all the processes of organizing and guiding the general enterprise activities, ranging from making plans to financial activities, arouse revolutionary zeal and creativity among the producing masses.

It is this way, the producing masses should be made to more superbly carry out their responsibility and role as the masters of enterprise management and eventually create uninterrupted miracles and innovations in reforming economic management and in carrying out new long-range tasks.

Economic guidance and enterprise management should be made science-oriented and rationalized according to the demands of the developing reality. Socialist [sahoejuuijok] production is modern production carried out based on a high degree of science and technology. This being the case, making the organization and command over the socialist production science-oriented and rationalized is an important factor that enables production to grow at a high rate of speed. Only when command over production is skillfully carried out in a up-to-date manner according to the socialist economic system and objective economic laws can an uninterrupted upsurge be effected in production.

All economic guidance functionaries should do in a scientific way planning work, labor administration work, material supply work, and finance management after calculating in detail the demands of the objective economic laws and technical and scientific demands, while basing themselves on the producing masses' creative zeal and (?strength). At the same time, guidance on production and technical management should be endlessly reformed according to the new demands of economic development.

In addition, functionaries should conduct management activities in a scientific way based on correct plans, calculations, and statistics and rationalize enterprise management by correctly utilizing various economic levers such as price, value, and the independent accounting system in conformity with the transitional nature of the socialist society.

Doing a better job of making the plan unified and detailed, coordinating material supply work and cooperative production more closely, and doing a good job of organizing labor and managing facilities, and responsibly commanding production is an important demand that arises in reforming economic guidance and enterprise management.

Only when this demand is thoroughly implemented can the nation's human and material resources be uniformly controlled and a more effective and reasonable use of them be guaranteed, and can an uninterrupted growth of production be achieved by guaranteeing harmonious production ties among sectors of the national economy and among the complexes.

All economic guidance functionaries should always go to lower levels to deeply acquaint themselves with and understand the reality there and, basing themselves on such an acquaintance and understanding, make all management activities mesh leaving no portion unnoticed, correctly sign contracts for material supply, and then see to it that the supply of raw materials and other materials is smoothly guaranteed.

Also, they should always grasp the carrying out of plans in the plants and enterprises as if their own routine work and solve suspended problems in a timely manner. In particular, functionaries should see to it that cooperative goods are meshed between complexes and production units produced ahead of others, with a correct view of cooperative production in mind.

Economic guidance functionaries should ensure production sectors and direct production sectors [chikchop pumun] with labor ahead of other sectors by adhering to labor administration work. They should also train skilled labor [kinung noryok] in anticipation and deploy it in a reasonable way, pre-planning and supervising labor conditions and rear supply work so as to allow the producers to work in peace.

All production sectors should also pay deep attention to doing a good job in the technical management of equipment.

It is imperative to do a good job in commanding production. All complexes and plants and enterprises under the purview of the complexes should establish a system of understanding the chains and processes of production in detail all the time and, basing themselves on analysis and discussion of them, establish an order for issuing directives and pushing ahead with processes.

In particular, staff offices should properly discharge their own functions, regularize the management of a staff office system, including staff meetings, and then raise their levels so as to guarantee a unified and mobile command.

It is important to raise the functions and role of party organizations.

Socialist economic construction is the important revolutionary task that presently faces our party. Party organizations at all levels should lead functionaries so as to smoothly carry out tasks assigned to them by reforming economic guidance and enterprise management.

Party organizations at all levels, and party organizations at the complexes in particular, should help economic guidance functionaries to thoroughly carry out [word indistinct] system in the manner of masters of the revolution and, by holding firm to the stand of the party and the state, to responsibly carry out economic organizational work and command production. In this way, they should display the might and honor of chuche Korea once again by brilliantly carrying out this year's plans and the Third 7-Year Plan.

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CSO: 4110/064

NODONG SINMUN ON 1987 FARMING PREPARATIONS

SK271311 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2118 GMT 23 Jan 87

[NODONG SINMUN 24 January editorial: "Let Us Much More Vigorously Accelerate Preparations for Farming"]

[Text] Today agricultural workers throughout the country are positively making preparations for farming, overflowing with feelings of endless hope and faith after receiving a brilliant blueprint unfolded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his policy speech. Functionaries in the rural economic sector are assigned the militant task of attaining much more innovative success in making preparations for farming by further increasing the agricultural workers' high zeal.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The important thing in developing the rural economy is to successfully make preparations for farming.

Successfully making preparations for farming is very important work that influences success in farming for that year. Preparations for farming is the first process of farming for the year and the work of providing a basis for a bumper harvest. Accordingly, only by completely making preparations for farming can we provide scientific and technological conditions required by the chuche farming method in the farming process next year and increase agricultural production by effectively carrying out farm work in a timely manner.

Successfully making preparations for farming this year is of great significance most of all. This year, we will greet the most significant holidays in the history of our party and people. This year is the first year of the new prospective plan. Preparations for farming this year will constitute the start of a worthwhile [words indistinct] make this historic year shine with an unprecedented bumper harvest.

Functionaries in the agricultural sector and agricultural workers should become honorable victors in the immediate struggle to make preparations for farming by much more highly displaying endless loyalty to the party and the leader and revolutionary zeal. Thus, they should open a favorable phase to reap a bumper harvest this year.

The question that we should stress in making preparations for farming today is to carry out the work of increasing fertility on a full-fledged scale. What is important in this regard most of all is to accelerate the production and transportation of manure and to vigorously forge ahead with land amelioration work. Just as people say that a pile of manure is a pile of rice, only by increasing the quantity of humus in the soil by increasing the production of manure can we further increase the agricultural yield. Only by fertilizing the soil by positively improving the land that gives a low yield can we increase grain production in all farmlands as a whole.

Functionaries in the agricultural sector and agricultural workers should self-reliantly apply more than 20 tons of manure per chongbo to all farmlands by exploiting all sources of manure and by accelerating the production of manure through a mass movement. They should also positively improve low-yielding lands by accelerating the production of limestone and by carrying out land amelioration work on a full-fledged scale.

The improvement of cold and swamp land and land arrangement work is another important project on which we should concentrate in making preparations for farming. Only by turning all farmlands into standardized ones by arranging land can we positively mechanize farm work and increase the production of agricultural products by obtaining a large area of land. Only by improving cold and swamp land can we safely reap a bumper harvest by overcoming damage caused by cold weather under unfavorable atmospheric conditions.

The improvement of cold and swamp lands is the problem on which rural areas in the east coastal region, which have annually suffered damage from cold weather, should particularly concentrate. Functionaries in the agricultural sector in the coastal region and farm management functionaries in this region should successfully and qualitatively improve cold and swamp lands in an annihilating manner by determining the targets of improving cold and swamp lands by visiting scenes concerned and by concentrating on this work.

While improving cold and swamp lands, cooperative farms in the west coastal region should carry out much work by particularly concentrating on land arrangement work before sowing and rice transplanting. It is important to positively generalize the experience of land arrangement in Chongwon County. By highly displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, functionaries and agricultural workers in Chongwon County arranged 2,000 chongbo of paddy fields into standardized ones over a period of 2 months by attaching a plowing blade to a Chollima-ho tractor and by combining this tractor with the Pungnyon-ho tractor. They have set a high goal of further arranging 3,000 chongbo of paddy fields before rice transplanting this year.

By positively following this example, all cooperative farms should change the appearance of farmlands in a modern way by boldly carrying out land arrangement work.

Today various provinces, including South Hwanghae Province, are carrying out the work of further consolidating and developing the results of irrigation

work, such as the vast work of drawing water. Accelerating and completing this work at the earliest possible date occupies an important position in making preparations for farming this year. Party organizations and functionaries in the agricultural sector should further increase the speed of work by concentrating on this work and by organizing work forces and supervisory work. At the same time, they should vigorously forge ahead with maintenance work for irrigation facilities.

Functionaries and workers in relevant industrial sectors should produce and supply various farming machine tools, including tractors, efficacious chemical fertilizer, and chemical pesticides to rural areas before the farming season. Thus, they should eliminate obstacles to farming.

The masters of farming are functionaries in the agricultural sector and agricultural workers. They are also the masters of preparatory work for farming. Accordingly, without their high sense of responsibility, as awareness, and zeal, we cannot expect success in preparatory work for farming. Party organizations in the agricultural sector and functionaries of party committees in rural areas should correctly guide functionaries in the agricultural sector and agricultural workers in grasping all links of preparatory work for farming and in forging ahead with this work in a timely manner without trying to delay preparatory work for farming, thinking that there is enough time, and without putting aside this work by paying attention to major work only and ignoring minor work.

It is important to successfully carry out party guidance work to thoroughly guarantee quality in all links of preparatory work for farming. If we carry out preparatory work for farming in a sloppy and perfunctory manner, we will not be able to expect success in farm work in a certain year. If we organize preparatory work for farming and effectively carry out this work, we will be able to guarantee a bumper harvest.

Party organizations and functionaries in rural areas should deeply mingle with agricultural workers and carry out political work in an aggressive manner. Thus, by highly displaying a spirit worthy of masters, they should help these agricultural workers greatly increase grain yields by producing good quality manure even if they are producing only 1 ton of manure, by transporting manure in a scientific manner to suit soil conditions even if they are transporting only a cart of manure, and by qualitatively changing soil in accordance with the requirement of technological regulations even if they are carrying out this work for only a patch of paddy field and even if they are improving only 1 chongbo of cold and swamp land. At the same time, by continuously increasing the sense of responsibility on the part of functionaries in the agricultural sector and agricultural technicians, they should help them thoroughly materialize the requirement of the chuche farming method in all links of preparatory work for farming by visiting scenes concerned in accordance with the requirement of the Chongsan-ri method and by developing technological guidance by personally confirming everything and taking the necessary steps.

Whether or not we bring about a new, great leap in agricultural production this year greatly depends on how effectively we carry out preparatory work for farming. Let us all rise and victoriously achieve the first breakthrough in the farming struggle this year by much more vigorously accelerating preparations for framing and completely make preparations for making this significant year shine with a bumper harvest.

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N. KOREA/SOCIAL CONDITIONS

ENTERTAINERS STRUGGLE TO VISIT NORTHERN RAILROAD CONSTRUCTION SITES

Pyongyang CHOSON YESUL in Korean Sep 86 pp 52, 53

[Article by So Ki-ho: "Road Shows for Youth Workers at New Railroad Construction Sites"]

[Text] One day in the middle of last March, a group of artists, carrying rucksacks and musical instruments strapped on their backs, appeared at the battlefield of the 2d battalion of the 5th speed battle youth shock brigade, which is in charge of the first gateway to the northern railroad construction sites.

They were entertainers from the Youth Central Art and Propaganda group, who have visited and performed road shows a few times every year since they first performed on the very day the construction started. Occasionally, they have spent months with the battalion performing economic agitation, and therefore are acquainted with the battalion.

The battalion members were inevitably surprised at the sudden, unannounced appearance of the 80 or so artists including the propaganda group's responsible functionaries. The comrade party secretary of the propaganda group said to the comrade battalion commanders, who was at a loss for words upon realizing that the entertainers had come to see them walking tens of miles on muddy roads carrying heavy rucksacks and musical instruments. At this time, "we are going to discipline the body as well as the mind through the economic agitation activities."

One of the important purposes of economic agitation was to learn the organization and discipline firsthand from the youth shock brigade, to drill themselves spiritually and physically, and to achieve revolutionization and working classification.

The beloved leader Comrade Kim Chong-il has pointed out: "The entertainers must perform economic agitation and incessantly improve their skill through firsthand experience among the working class, following the party guidelines."

The artists of the Youth Central Art and Propaganda group hurried to the northern railroad construction site following the teachings of the dear comrade leader that they have firsthand experience in reality. They performed

economic agitations including about 40 road shows in 1 month for the young construction workes. They did this marching on foot along the new railroad construction sites. In the meantime, they used this opportunity for revolutionization and working classification. Especially, they studied more profoundly the great leaders's immortal revolutionary history while visiting the historic relics of revolution during this time.

The group completed the performance at the 2d battalion, the 5th brigade and was ready to leave for the next site. The artists were hastily getting ready for marching with the musical instruments strapped on their backs in the same way they had arrived. At that moment, the commanders of the youth shock brigade jumped in and blocked their way. "No thank you. Please use the automobiles for moving materials for the busy construction work. We will walk," said the artists. Those were not just empty words. They walked 6 miles up the hill, 6 miles down carrying the heavy rucksacks and musical instruments on their backs. The hill is said to be so high that even the clouds hung on the hillside and could not cross over. Of course, it was not easy. Among them, there were comrades who were trained in the army. However, there were many comrade young women who were used to walking only on the paved roads in the capital city. As they obstinately started walking, the people and shock brigade members suggested to them that they walk along the automobile road even though it would take more time. If they took the broad automobile road, it would undoubtedly be easy for them, however it would not guarantee their meeting the next performance time.

This group has a tight itinerary with daily 8 to 10 mile trips on foot, and two to three performances. Therefore, if they are delayed at any point, their next planned performance would not come off on schedule. So, they chose the shorter but hilly pass which is said to be very hard to cross over even without a load.

Even before they reached the mid point of the hill, their clothes were already soaked wet with sweat and they felt a burning sensation in their throats. The comrade young women started falling behind, little by little. However, they crossed over the hill helping and pulling each other, and they staged the shows and economic agitations, marching along without a single dropout.

The Youth Central Art and Propaganda group used to visit the workers and performed a small group road show a few times every year since they first performed on the very day the northern railroad construction started. However, this was the first time that they have come in such a large group. Therefore, they can stage an economic agitation clamorously at every construction site they visit, and stimulate the workers successfully.

The group, who visited a tunnel excavating construction site under the responsibility of the 1st battalion of the 5th speed battle youth shock brigade, worked with the soldiers to pour concrete and staged a special show at the break time. This special show was run as recreation rather than as a show. As an artist's solo ended, a comrade shock brigade member jumped in and proposed to sing a duet with the singer. Those who were in harmony in pouring concrete just a while ago, are also in good harmony in singing.

The show continued through solos, group singing, comedy, an interlude show, and a "youth march" sung with everybody standing and welding fists, and finally a dancing event broke out. That was really a special economic agitation which vigorously strengthened the workers.

Their vigorous and successful economic agitation does not end here at the tunnel excavation construction site. When the artists arrived at the bridge construction site under the responsibility of Kangwon-do brigade, a strenuous battle was in process to move logs tenes of cubic meters in size. The artists stripped to the waist and jumped into the bray. Powerful brass band music was ringing out and the propagandist's voice inciting a new miracle spread out resoundingly.

Gigantic bulletins were posted, and the innovationists were presented with bouquets by the artists, and they were carried around on the artists' shoulders. Meanwhile, at the work site, there was a struggle between the youth shock brigade members and the artists over who should carry heavier side of the logs.

Moving the logs which had been estimated to take a whole day was completed in a few hours. The artists staged a self-celebration show on the spot upon completion of the work. A vocal soloist had to sing as many as seven times at the audience's encore request. When he finished singing, a shock brigade member presented him a bunch of pussy willows not yet in bloom and said: "I am sorry that we can not present you with a bouquet of flowers. Please come again. Then, we will show you the completed bridge and offer you a bunch of azaleas which have made this region famous."

The burning resolution to complete the bridge construction ahead of schedule was not just of the comrades' there. The resolution to complete the northern railroad construction ahead of schedule was in the minds of all construction workers. Thus, when the artists arrived at Hamkyongnam-do brigade, the soldiers did not stop working even though it was raining.

The artists started preparing for the show as soon as they arrived. The show proceeded in the rain. Youth shock brigade members jumped up on the stage with umbrellas and protected the singing artists from the rain. Raincoats and umbrellas changed hands between the youth shock brigade members and the artists in the audience.

Even though their clothes were soaked wet, they felt warmth inside their body and mind, heated by the warm feelings which were exchanged between them. Despite the rain, songs continued to ring out resoundingly from the stage, and applause and requests for encores continued from the audience.

Especially, an interlude show describing the life of the youth shock brigade members "That Really Would Be Better," a dialogue poem "Let's Live While Overcoming the Era," and a comedy show "Let's Climb Higher" attracted their interests and inspired them toward new innovations.

Upon completion of the show, the artists jumped into the rail-bed construction site together with the youth shock brigade members, without taking a break. They dispensed the supplies brought by them to the youth shock brigade members, formed into groups with the workers and started working. As a result, they achieved far more than the day's scheduled tasks.

The artists of the propaganda group, while they performed economic agitation, were also deeply interested in helping the popular cultural activities for the youth shock brigade members. The artists of the Youth Central Art and Propaganda group, through these economic agitation activities, contributed greatly in stirring up new distinguished labor service from the youth construction workers who are struggling to complete the northern railroad construction ahead of schedule.

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DAILY ON MATERIAL, TECHNOLOGICAL FOUNDATION

SK182140 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2117 GMT 17 Jan 87

[NODONG SINMUN 18 January special article: "The Complete Victory of Socialism and Laying of a Material and Technological Foundation"]

[Text] The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song put forward a grand new program of socialist economic construction when he set forth a resplendent plan for the complete victory of socialism in his historic policy speech. As this program of economic construction accurately elucidated the objective, direction, and method of laying a material and technological foundation suitable for a completely victorious socialist society, it becomes a revolutionary banner that gives the popular masses a powerful driving force toward the struggle for the complete victory of socialism.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Whether we realize the complete victory of socialism soon in conformity with the requirement of our revolutionary development and the aspiration of our people largely depends on how we carry out economic construction. By vigorously accelerating socialist economic construction, we should provide a firm material and technological foundation suitable for a complete socialist society.

The complete victory of socialism cannot be realized without a firm material and technological foundation. We should lay a firm socialist material and technological foundation to continuously solidify and develop the socialist system, to amply demonstrate its superiority and vitality, and to realize the complete victory of socialism.

A completely victorious socialist society is a complete socialist society in which entire society is remodeled into a working class and in which all the people enjoy independent and creative lives as equal masters of the state and society. One of the essential conditions for realizing this society exists in laying a firm material and technological foundation.

In a completely victorious socialist society, the aspiration of the popular masses for an independent and creative life is realized at a high level in the economic field as well. To realize the complete victory of socialism,

we should relieve the workers of hard labor, and make sure that they lead affluent material and cultural lives. To lay a firm socialist material and technological foundation is a basic condition in solving this task.

We should lay a firm socialist material and technological foundation to equip all sectors of the people's economy with modern technology, to improve working conditions for workers in an epochal manner by improving labor productivity, and to produce and abundantly supply them with good quality (?necessities) of life.

It is the characteristic feature of a completely victorious socialist society that the entire society is remodeled into a working class and that the workers enjoy complete social equality. To realize the complete victory of socialism, cooperative ownership should be turned into ownership by all the people to eliminate the class difference between the working class and the farmers. One of the basic conditions in solving this problem is to also lay a firm socialist material and technological foundation.

While accelerating the ideological and cultural revolutions to enhance the farmers' ideological consciousness and technological culture, we should vigorously conduct the technological revolution to strengthen the technological equipment of the rural economy and industrialize agriculture so that we can convert the collective ownership of rural areas into ownership by all the people.

To lay a firm socialist material and technological foundation is also an important condition in remodeling the workers' ideological consciousness in conformity with the requirement for the complete victory of socialism. When we firmly equip all sectors of the people's economy, including industry and agriculture, with modern technology and strengthen its might, thereby providing the workers with affluent materials and cultural lives, they will be more deeply aware of the superiority of the socialist system, defend this system, and prepare themselves better to be revolutionaries who struggle devoting everything they have to it.

Important, whether we can realize a society in which the entire society is remodeled into a working class in which all the people enjoy independent and creative lives as equal masters of the state and society depends on how we lay a socialist material and technological foundation. Therefore, to successfully solve the historic task of the complete victory of socialism, we must vigorously accelerate economic construction and continuously strengthen the socialist material and technological foundation.

In his policy speech, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song scientifically elucidated the objective and direction of laying a material and technological foundation for a completely victorious socialist society.

The objective of laying a material and technological foundation in conformity with the requirement of the complete victory of socialism is to build an independent economy in which all sectors of the people's economy are modernized and its segmental structure is complete.

Highly modernizing all sectors of the people's economy is an important characteristic of the material and technological foundation suitable for a completely victorious socialist society. We should build an economy in which all sectors of the people's economy are highly modernized to relieve the workers of hard labor and to provide them with affluent material and cultural lives. Therefore, the work to strengthen the material and technological foundation in conformity with the requirement of the complete victory of socialism should be carried out with the objective of highly modernizing all sectors of the people's economy.

Completing the segmental structure of the people's economy and firmly ensuring independence is another important characteristic of the material and technological foundation suitable for a completely victorious socialist society.

Socialist and communist construction is carried out by each nation state as a separate unit, and the features of a socialist material and technological foundation are modeled by each nation state as a unit. This requires that we develop the people's economy in a diversified and comprehensive manner and lay a socialist material and technological foundation with the objective of building an independent economy in which the segmental structure is complete. Only when this objective is realized, can each country satisfactorily meet by itself the demand for the expanded reproduction of the means of production and solve the problem of food, clothing, and shelter for the people at a high level.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has given us scientific elucidation concerning the strategic guideline to build a material and technological foundation suitable for a completely victorious socialist society. To successfully build a material and technological foundation suitable for a completely victorious socialist society, we should thoroughly implement the line of building an independent national economy and vigorously accelerate the chucheization, modernization, and scientization of the people's economy. The line of building an independent national economy is a revolutionary line of economic construction by each nation state as a unit to firmly build a socialist material and technological foundation, and the chucheization, modernization, and scientization of the people's economy is to realize this line in conformity with the requirement of the time when we have the prior task of laying a material and technological foundation for a complete socialist society.

We should accelerate the chucheization, modernization, and scientization of the people's economy, adhering to the line of a self-reliant national economy, to build an independent economy successfully in which all its sectors are modernized and in which its segmental structure is complete and to satisfactorily solve the problem of laying a material and technological foundation suitable for a completely victorious socialist society.

Our party has put it forward as the basic task of the Third 7-Year Plan to accelerate the chucheization, modernization, and scientization of the people's economy and firmly provide a material and technological foundation for the complete victory of socialism.

The new prospective plan is an important milestone in our people's struggle to lay a material and technological foundation suitable for a completely victorious socialist society. During the period of the new prospective plan, the natural resources of the country will be comprehensively developed and utilized to meet the vast demand of the people's economy for raw material, fuel, and energy, and many modern plants and enterprises will be built and self-reliance of the people's economy. In all fields of production and construction, old and outdated facilities will be modernized, and the mechanization, automation, robotization, and computerization of production processes will be realized, drastically enhancing the level of modernization in the people's economy.

Also, because the scientific research work will be strengthened; its successes will be introduced in production, management, and operation on a large scale; production and technological processes and production methods will be comprehensively improved; and modern managerial means will be extensively applied, the level of scientization of the people's economy will reach a high level.

Success in laying a socialist material and technological foundation is firmly ensured by the high speed of production and construction. The high speed in the growth of production is an important factor that enables the socialist material and technological foundation to be built rapidly on a large scale.

With the high growth of production during the period of the new prospective plan, we will be able to sufficiently provide the means of production, such as raw materials, other materials, machines, and equipment, which are necessary to strengthen the socialist material and technological foundation. Also, with the rapid growth of production, the facilities of the existing plants and enterprises will be improved to be more efficient and precise and new modern plants and enterprises will be built in great numbers, drastically expanding and strengthening the material and technological foundation in all sectors of the people's economy.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has also clearly elucidated the method to strengthen the material and technological foundation in conformity with the requirement of the complete victory of socialism. The most important method in laying a material and technological foundation suitable for a completely victorious socialist society is to develop science and technology and vigorously accelerate the technological renovation of the people's economy by intensifying the technological innovation movement.

Today is the era of science and technology, and science and technology plays a decisive role in economic development.

Every problem that arises in strengthening the socialist material and technological foundation--including advancing the chucheization, modernization, and scientization of the people's economy to a new higher stage and attaining the rapid growth of production and construction--depends on the development of science and technology.

We should rapidly develop science and technology and intensify the technology innovation movement to successfully solve the scientific and technological problems that arise in economic construction, to thoroughly implement the line of a self-reliant socialist national economy, and to rapidly build an economy in which all sectors are highly modernized and its segmental structure is complete.

With the development of science and technology, we can drastically enhance the overall standard of the technology and equipment of production by massively creating modern new technological means and advanced technological processes and introducing them in production, and can boost all sectors of the people's economy onto a higher foundation of science and technology. At the same time, by developing the natural resources of the country to the utmost and through intensive development of social division of labor, we can complete the segmental structure based on the natural resources in the country and comprehensively develop the people's economy.

We can satisfactorily meet the requirement of laying a material and technological foundation suitable for a completely victorious socialist society based on the rapid development of science and technology.

To expand and strengthen the material and technological foundation in conformity with the requirement of the complete victory of socialism, we should rapidly increase the production capacity of key industrial sectors. The socialist material and technological foundation is strengthened by increasing production capacity and by enhancing the level of technology and equipment of the people's economy and completing its segmental structure.

In this connection, it is important to correctly maintain relations among sectors in creating production capacity. The success of the segmental structure and balance of the people's economy and the success of laying the material and technological foundation largely depend upon in what proportion we increase the production of each sector.

The inevitable process in the development of the people's economy in our country today requires that we increase production capacity more rapidly in the key industries. We should decisively increase the production capacity of the key industrial sectors, such as those that produce electricity, coal, steel, and nonferrous metal, to satisfactorily meet the increasing demand of the people's economy for fuel, energy, raw material, and other materials and to continuously strengthen the material and technological foundation of sectors in general in conformity with the requirement of the complete victory of socialism.

We should wage a vigorous struggle to realize the grand program of socialist economic construction along the road elucidated by the great leader to further accelerate the complete victory of socialism.

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N.KOREA/SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

DAILY URGES DEVELOPING MACHINE INDUSTRY

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[NODONG SINMUN 20 January special article: "A Programmatic Guideline Which Illuminated the Path of Machine Industry Development"]

[Text] Today, all party members and the working people of the country vigorously struggle to accomplish the militant task the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song put forth in his historic policy speech. Under these seething circumstances, we celebrate the 20th anniversary of the day on which the great leader, at the national meeting of functionaries of the machine industry on 20 January 1967, came to an important conclusion on the need to develop the machine industry, the task of the machine industry, the way for its successful accomplishment, and the need to accomplish a new turn in machine industry development according to the demands of the developing revolution.

The historic conclusion of the great leader is a programmatic guideline that our functionaries and working people must adhere to in epochally developing the machine industry of our country and vigorously accelerating the overall socialist economic construction. The conclusion the great leader came to at the national meeting of functionaries of the machine industry is important for the development of the machine industry because of its deep insight into the situation of our country's economic development and its long-range requirements and the use of its scientific elucidation of questions that arise from the development of the machine industry.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: If heavy industry is the foundation of industry, the machine industry is the heart of heavy industry.

The machine industry is the heart of the industry and the foundation of the technological revolution. Only through development of the machine industry, can the technological revolution be successfully carried out, the industry be properly developed, and the overall economy of the country be developed at a rapid pace. The great leader comprehensively elucidated the need to develop the machine industry with the contention that the machine industry is the foundation of industry and all sectors of the people's economy, and is a material guarantee for the political independence of the country and its economic self-reliance.

Our country has a rich deposit of iron ore and ferrous and non-ferrous metal resources. In terms of resources, the future of the metal and machine industries is very bright. This favorable condition must be fully utilized. By so doing, the machine industry must be extensively developed and all types of facilities must be produced. Only then, can the independent supply of machinery needed for economic construction and the self-reliance of the economy be guaranteed. Meanwhile, more machinery can be exported to strengthen the economic might of the country and improve the people's standard of living.

Without machinery, the development of underground resources and their processing are impossible. At the same time, the production of heavy and light industrial products is impossible. Indeed, strengthening the economic might of the country, improving the people's standard of living, and solving all other economic problems depend, after all on the development of the machine industry.

Thus, the great leader, in his historic conclusion, elucidated the task of the machine industry and the way for its accomplishment, and wisely led the struggle for its implementation. Precisely thanks to the great leader's elucidation of the task of the machine industry and the way for its accomplishment and thanks to his wise leadership, our machine industry has been able to play the role of the heart of the industry and the foundation of the technological revolution.

Under the party's leadership and under the banner of the *chuche* idea, the struggle to implement the decisions of the Sixth Party Congress was vigorously waged. As a result, the Second 7-Year Plan was brilliantly fulfilled and we have now set out on the road to fulfill the great program of the Third 7-Year Plan--a new long-range program. This is also the result of the rapid development of the machine industry.

Today, by upholding the militant task the great leader put forth in his policy speech, we have launched the first year battle to fulfill the Third 7-Year Plan. The Third 7-Year Plan is a far-reaching economic construction program toward further strengthening the economic might of the country and epochally improving the people's standard of living. It is a great master plan toward making a decisive turn in the struggle to win the complete victory of socialism.

During this period, we must further enhance the self-reliance of the people's economy; equip industry, the rural economy, and all other sectors of the people's economy with modern technology; and cause production to grow at a rapid pace.

Accomplishing the huge tasks of the new long-range plan largely depends on the role of the machine industry. The continued acceleration of the *chuche*-ization, modernization, and scientization of the people's economy; the establishment of the material and technological foundation for the complete victory of socialism; the development of science and technology; and the

intensification of the technological innovation movement also depend on development of the machine industry.

Technological revolution is precisely machine revolution. Machines are a decisive means to free people from the hardships of labor and increasing production depends on improving machinery. Success in accomplishing the tasks of the technological revolution depends, after all, on the rapid development of the machine industry and on the production and supply of various modern machinery and facilities.

Workers, technicians, and guidance functionaries of the machine industry must not harbor conceit for the success they have won, but display the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance. They must vigorously struggle to create the speed of the eighties. By so doing, they must develop our machine industry to an even higher stage.

The task of the machine industry and the way toward its accomplishment, which the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song put forth at the national meeting of the functionaries of the machine industry, are guidelines which must be firmly maintained in fulfillment of the Third 7-Year plan as well. Expediting the production of the machinery and facilities needed to reinforce existing plants and enterprises is an important guarantee toward making production grow at a rapid pace. Under the party's leadership, we have built many small and large plants and enterprises. If these plants and enterprises are put into full operation, production can be epochally increased. The problem is increasing production of modern machineries and facilities for collieries, mines, and plants. If the supply of needed machinery and facilities is guaranteed and the level of technology and equipment is enhanced, the production of all plants, enterprises, collieries, and mines can be stabilized at a even higher level and their abilities can be fully displayed.

Presently, only if the production of vehicles, tractors, mining equipment, and many other machinery and facilities is increased and their swift supply is guaranteed for collieries, mines, plants, and rural areas, is the production of coal, mineral ores, people's consumer goods, and [words indistinct] increased.

If the machine industry increases the production and supply of freight cars, electric locomotives, and loading and unloading equipment, the freight car return interval can be shortened and the material and technological foundation of the railway can be strengthened. This will guarantee a rapid growth in production and epochally improve the people's standard of living.

The production and supply of the plant facilities needed for the plants now under construction are a most important task of the machine industry. Today, according to the far-reaching plan of the party, we are vigorously expediting tideland reclamation, the construction of the Suncheon vinylon complex, the construction of the Sariwon potash fertilizer complex, and other important construction projects important to properly solving the people's food, clothing, and housing problems. Thanks to the soldier-builders of the people's

army and the construction workers in charge of the important construction projects, construction is being carried out at a very rapid pace. Therefore, if the machine industry guarantees the production and supply of plant facilities, the completion of important construction projects can be further expedited and a great turn will be made in solving the food, clothing, and shelter problems.

Enhancing the role of scientists, technicians, and skilled workers after successfully carrying out work with them is one of important guarantees designed to bring about a new upsurge in the development of the machine industry. If the party systems and functionaries assign scientists, technicians, and skilled workers to tasks while possessing daring faith in them and prepare work to promote the level of their practical business, they can more successfully and rapidly realize the work of mechanizing and automating production processes and introducing robots and electronic computers.

It is also important to increase steel production by giving first priority to the metal industry ahead of the machine industry, to enhance the quality of metal refining, and to increase the variety of metals.

The machine industry is an industry that processes products manufactured in the metal industry sector. When we increase steel production and the variety of steel by giving first priority to the metal industry and promote quality of metal refining, it is possible to successfully operate machine plants and promote the quality of manufactured machine products.

It is necessary to correctly organize the work of specializing production and making it cooperation-oriented. Only when this is carried out, is it possible to promote the level of techniques and skills of functionaries and workers, enhance the quality of products, and increase the efficiency of labor production.

Making order production centralized and specialized and correctly organizing cooperative production is an important way to perform a great turnabout in the development of the machine industry.

In the historic conclusion, the great leader has completely clarified the important questions that arise from rapidly developing the machine industry, including the questions that arise from improving the work of party committees at plants and giving priority to the work with the people and the political work.

When we advance down the road the great leader has clarified, the machine industry of our country will be able to brilliantly pursue and accomplish its role and mission as both nominally and in fact a core of the industry.

All of our functionaries and workers, especially party members and workers in the machine industry sector, should accelerate the complete victory of socialism by vigorously waging the struggle to implement the 3rd 7-Year Plan after upholding the recently delivered policy speech and the task put forth 20 years ago to develop the machine industry by the great leader.

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N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

NODONG SINMUN HAILS MUGABE'S VISIT

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[NODONG SINMUN 21 January editorial: "The Zimbabwean People's Envoy Who Comes With the Feeling of Friendship"]

[Text] At the invitation of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and president of the DPRK, a delegation of the Government of the Republic of Zimbabwe led by Comrade Robert G. Mugabe, first secretary and president of the Central Committee of the Zimbabwe African National Union and prime minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe, will arrive in Pyongyang today.

At a time when our people have brought about a new upsurge in socialist construction after listening to the historic policy speech delivered by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the First Session of the Eighth SPA, they are overflowing with great joy in greeting the Zimbabwean people's friendship envoy. Our people enthusiastically welcome the visit to our country by the delegation of the Government of the Republic of Zimbabwe led by the respected Comrade Robert G. Mugabe.

By visiting our country in May 1978, October 1980, and August 1985, Comrade Robert G. Mugabe cultivated relations of friendship with the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and intimately made friends with our people.

Although Korea and Zimbabwe are apart far from each other geographically, they have long maintained relations of friendship, and they have continuously developed these relations. Political, economic, and cultural ties have become much more brisk between our two countries, and the peoples of the two countries have mutually and closely supported and cooperated with each other in achieving the anti-imperialist cause of independence.

The visit to our country by Comrade Robert G. Mugabe for the fourth time, defying the cold winter weather and crossing the continent and the ocean constitutes the clear expression of the Zimbabwean people's feeling of friendship toward our people and encourages our people's struggle to achieve the complete victory of socialism and the cause of the fatherland's independent and peaceful reunification.

The visit to our country by a delegation of the Government of the Republic of Zimbabwe will greatly contribute to further consolidating and developing relations of friendship between the peoples of our two countries, which have been cultivated in the joint struggle to oppose imperialism and to achieve independence. This visit will also serve as an important opportunity to develop relations of friendship between our country and African countries and between our country and nonaligned countries.

In a congratulatory message to Robert G. Mugabe, prime minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song said: After achieving the independence of the country under your correct leadership, the Zimbabwean people have attained great success in the struggle to repel the threat of aggression from the imperialists and the South African racists, to achieve national unity, and to build the socialist national economy.

The Zimbabwean people are a courageous people who have achieved the independence of the country through an armed struggle. They are a wise and industrious people who are successfully building a new society through their own efforts.

The independence of the country achieved in April 1980 marked a historic turning point in the lives of the Zimbabwean people. Since then, under the correct leadership of Comrade Robert G. Mugabe, a struggle has been waged vigorously in Zimbabwe to achieve the independent development of the country and to build a new life. While smashing all sorts of maneuvers of the enemies at home and abroad to hinder the construction of a new society, the Zimbabwean people have brought about great social, political, and economic changes.

The attainment of overwhelming victory by the Zimbabwe African National Union in the general election by unmasking and smashing the antirevolutionary forces' antigovernment intrigue in 1985 was another great victory attained in the Zimbabwean people's struggle to build a new life.

The Zimbabwe African National Union has been strengthened, and party merger work with the Zimbabwe African People's Union has been forged ahead positively.

Under the slogan of transitional course toward socialism, the Zimbabwean people have vigorously waged the struggle to build a socialist people's economy. The Zimbabwean people are implementing the First 5-Year Plan for socioeconomic development for 1986-1990. The central task of this plan is to improve the people's standard of living by effecting land reforms, by reorganizing economic relations in a socialist manner, and by rationally utilizing natural resources and to comprehensively develop science and technology.

Great attention has been paid to developing agriculture, and cooperative bodies have been organized in rural areas. Attention has also been paid to developing the mining industry, to establishing a new education system, and to developing the national language.

By strengthening defense power, the Zimbabwean people have firmly safeguarded the country's sovereignty and the people's dignity from the ceaseless threat of aggression by the South African racists, which has become much more brazen with the passage of time.

Upholding the anti-imperialist banner of independence, Zimbabwe, a frontline country in Africa, is positively struggling to achieve the complete liberation of South Africa; it has developed relations of friendship and cooperation with the progressive countries of the world, including socialist countries. The [word indistinct] summit talks of nonaligned countries were held successfully last year in Harare, the capital of Zimbabwe. As the chairman state of the Nonaligned Movement, Zimbabwe has exerted a positive effort to strengthen and develop the Nonaligned Movement.

The international position of Zimbabwe has further increased with the passage of time. As over their own, our people rejoice over all successes attained by the Zimbabwean people and extend firm support for and solidarity with their just fighting cause.

The Zimbabwean Government and people highly appreciate the success attained by our people in the revolution and construction under the wise leadership of the party Central Committee led by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song; they positively support and encourage our people's struggle to achieve the fatherland's independent and peaceful reunification. They fully support our proposals to achieve peace and the peaceful reunification of Korea--proposals to found the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, to hold tripartite and North-South parliamentary talks, and to cohost the Olympics.

At the eighth summit talks of nonaligned countries held last year, Zimbabwe carried out activities to support our stand for peace and the peaceful reunification of Korea. We are grateful for this.

It is the consistent policy of our party and the government of the Republic to struggle to further expand and develop state relations with nonaligned and Third World countries and to achieve South-South cooperation.

Strengthening and developing Korea-Zimbabwe friendship will contribute to accelerating the revolution and construction in the two countries and to strengthening the might of the Nonaligned relations of friendship with the Zimbabwean people, upholding the banner of independence, friendship, and peace.

The visit to our country by the delegation of the Government of the Republic of Zimbabwe led by Comrade Robert G. Mugabe will no doubt add another brilliant chapter to the history of Korea-Zimbabwe friendship. Our people hope that the delegation of the Government of the Republic of Zimbabwe will attain great success in its visit to our country.

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